INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 227 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Sep.	Naldera* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 Sept.	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7 a. m.		
14th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Nackunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
12th Sept	Bankura ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th „	Kaosa ..	East and South Africa
13th „	Varsova ..	Basreh via Karachi
15th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Muganbhai P Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent.), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tainan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHJO.
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits • (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, . : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compare with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES. Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUPERVISOR OF BOOKS. (50+5—100) for J. N. Petit Institute. Apply in writing—Hon Secry, 312, Hornby Road.
A R1164

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, knowing Urdu as well. Pay according to qualifications. Muslim will be prefered. Apply with full testimonials to Box No. 2183, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1159

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital New Charni Road between 5-7 p. m.
A R1148

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. U30817

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA, HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1110

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Students to learn and secure diplomas in Dentistry, Homeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry by regular training and correspondence. Apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal, Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi.
M R1166

BOOKS.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
L R1165

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, Scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg. K Block, 1st. floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1168

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th instant, (Ganesh Chaturthi) and TUESDAY, the 18th instant (Saavatsari), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg).
Bombay, 4th September, 1928.
31057

TENDERS.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1929, to 31st December, 1929, will be received by the Store-keeper, GONDAL, up to 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1928.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250/- should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "TENDER FOR CONSUMABLE STORES". No Tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Store-keeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Store-keeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL.
Gondal, 31st August, 1928.
31051

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing S. W. Drains in inner roads of Mahim Park will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) 'on 20-9-1928.'

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 11th September, 1928.
31075

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 510 of 1927.

(1) JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE, (2) GANGARAM AMBAJI PULEE, (3) SAIBOO JAGANNATH PULEE, and (4) VASANT DATTATRYA PULEE, the last three minors by their next friend Jagannath Gangaram Pulee, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, and along with the Defendant No. 3 forming a joint and undivided Hindu Family, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(3) DIPCHAND HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) GOKULDAS MANGHANMAL, of Bangalore City, Hindu Inhabitant, both of them formerly of Bombay till lately carrying on business as Brokers in the name and style of Dipchand Gokuldas and Co. at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, at present temporarily residing at Navsari ..... Defendants.

To

GOKULDAS MANGHANMAL,
The second Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs and Defendant No. 3 herein claim from you and the 1st Defendant in this suit a sum of Rs. 10,000 interest and costs and further interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1928, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney, and as the day fixed for your appearance is for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses and documents on that day. Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of March, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31072

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2476.
10-9-28.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in Schedule No. 1 hereto of Bai JADIBAI, widow of Naran Cara, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
OKA DHANA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Carpenter, nephew of the deceased, residing at 3rd Kumbharwada, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twent-third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of August, 1928.
Mr. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31074

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1445 of 1928.

The Secretary of State for India in Council ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The CARBON PRODUCTS COMPANY, LTD., a Company under the Indian Companies Act, having its Head Office at Akbar Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To,

THE CARBON PRODUCTS COMPANY, LTD.,
The Defendants Abovenamed.

Whereas the Plaintiff has filed a Plaint, in the High Court of Bombay against you whereof the following is a concise statement:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,124-0-0 as mentioned in the Plaint with further interest on Rs. 2,124-0-0 at 9 per cent per annum till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of September, at Eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1928.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31067

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAMAN BHASKAR MAHATRE, of Vile Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, transfer, exchange, gift, bequest, trust, possession, lien, lease, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Building, No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District being final Plot No. 18 of the Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2 (being the plot received by the Vendor in lieu of original plot No. 36, bearing Survey No. 69, Pot No. 6, under the Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2), containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by a public Road, on or towards the East and South by final plot No. 17 and on or towards the West by final plot No. 19.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1928.

JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31073

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TO-MORROW SPECIAL KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Beautiful and delightful
LAURA LA PLANTE
in thrilling laughs and laughing thrills
BEWARE OF WIDOWS
Three women on a house-boat all engaged to one man at a time.

Miss JAMNA
AND
Mr. BEHRAM
IN
Kohinoor's New Production
FOOLISH HUSBANDS
Story and Scenario by
Mr. M. G. DAVE.
Direction and Supervision by
Mr. N. G. DEVARE.
Heart appealing and most touching subject
Remember the
NEXT SATURDAY 15th INST.
TO BE SCREENED
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

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"JAGAD GURU"
has been
An APOCALYPSE
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CINEMA GOERS.
They have unanimously opined that it is pleasing to note Indian Film Co.'s produce such Marvellous Pictures
SHOWN THIS WEEK AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
16th September, SUNDAY Morning
At 10 a.m.
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
The 4th Commandment
Co-Starring
BELLE BENNETT and MARY CARR.
Specially Reduced Rates for the Sunday Morning Show.

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TO-DAY . 6-30, and 10 p.m.
World's Greatest Romantic Lover:
JOHN BARRYMORE
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His Popular Leading Lady:
DOLORES COSTELLO
In the Latest Screen Triumph:
WHEN A MAN LOVES

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The sensation of the Year!
CAPITAL
V/S
LABOUR
Demonstrated in the great film
METROPOLIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6.30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
An apple was a riot in the Garden of Eden—
But wait, tell you what a jewelled garter does in this picture.
MARIE PREVOST
IN
GETTING GERTIE'S GARTER

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Big Holidays Attraction!
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Production
"TRUXTON KING"
with the hero of LA BOHEME
JOHN GILBERT
is the star in this drama of Graustark, playing the role of an American who saves a throne!
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LARRY SEMON 2 reels.
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IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Continues for one week more from SATURDAY, 8th Sept.
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Super Social Production
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Featuring
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THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Shares of the Company and for an official quotation in due course. The Subscription list will close on or before the 15th day of September 1928.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE PRABHAT MILLS, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Rs. 10,00,000 **Divided into 100,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each**

of which 30,000 Shares are to be issued and credited as fully paid up as part consideration for purchase of property and 1,030 Shares have been taken by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association and the remaining 68,970 Shares are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 per Share on Application, **Rs. 5 per Share on Allotment.**

DIRECTORS:

B. F. MADON, Esq., Merchant, Bruce Street, Bombay.
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Merchant, Apollo Street, Bombay.
J. R. D. TATA, Esq., Merchant, Bruce Street, Bombay.
MANECKSHA N. POCHKHANAWALA, Esq., Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. R. K. MODY & Co., 359, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. R. D. TATA & Co., LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BOMBAY HOUSE, BRUCE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to carry on the business of manufacturers of cotton, silk, wool and similar fibres and to purchase or otherwise acquire the Spinning and Weaving Mills situate at Tardeo Road, Bombay, known as the Alliance Mills including lands admeasuring about 20,200 square yards and buildings and Machinery installed therein.

In the liquidation of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Liquidators of that Company advertised for sale the Mill property and after some negotiations Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., agreed to purchase from the Liquidators the property of the Company situate to the West of Tardeo Road, Bombay, consisting of about 20,200 square yards of land and the Mill building thereon and the plant and machinery at the price of Rs. 6,50,000.

Messrs. R. D. Tata & Company, Limited intended to form a public Limited Company to take over the Mill and the Agreement for purchase from the Liquidators was on terms (*inter alia*) that the purchase price was to be paid as to Rs 3,00,000 in shape of fully paid shares of the Company so to be formed and as to the balance in cash and that Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd. should pay to the Liquidators or their nominees a share of two annas in the rupee in the commission Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd. might earn as Agents of the Company.

Shortly after the Agreement Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd. took possession of the Mills and commenced the work of overhauling and improvements.

After this Company was formed and registered, Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd. agreed to sell to the Company the property they had agreed to buy from the Liquidators at the same price namely Rs. 6,50,000 together with all costs, charges, expenses and payments incurred by Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., in or about the purchase (including brokerage) and the maintenance, overhauling and improvement of the said property and interest at 6 per cent. on all payments made whether to the said Liquidators or otherwise. Out of the above purchase price Rs. 3,00,000 are to be paid in fully paid shares of the Company and the balance in cash.

The Cotton Mill Industry has been passing through very difficult times for the past few years as a result of several causes including the so-called Exchange Adjustment and Mill after Mill has gone into liquidation exactly as they did in 1897-1904 when Exchange was first fixed at 1-4. The Directors are, however, of opinion that the price at which it has been possible to acquire the Alliance Mill property will free this Company from the handicaps that Exchange Manipulation had imposed on the older concerns and that a bright future for this industry may confidently be anticipated as in 1904-1913 after the Exchange adjustments of that period.

The property to be acquired by this Company consists of about 7,473 square yards of Freehold and about 12,728 square yards of perpetually renewable Leasehold land with about 28,116 Spindles and 592 Looms. There are no promoters' profits and the Directors are confident that with a moderate further outlay the machinery and plant can be put into a serviceable condition and may be expected to pay reasonable dividends on the capital invested in it.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

The following Agreements have been entered into :—

(1) Agreement dated 9th July 1928 between Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., having their Registered Office at Bruce Street, Bombay and the Company for sale of the Mill property,

(2) Agreement dated 9th July 1928 between the Company and Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., appointing R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., their successors and assigns Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms and conditions specified in the Agreement. Under this Agreement the remuneration of the Agents is a fixed allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the annual net profits of the Company after making all proper and necessary allowances and deductions from the revenue for working expenses chargeable against profits. No commission is to be paid to the Agents for any sales or purchases of goods or materials that they may make for the Company.

Two of the Directors, Mr. B. F. Madon and Mr. J. R. D. Tata are Directors of Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd and as such are interested in the two Agreements above referred to and in the Agency commission which will be payable to Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., as Agents of this Company and in the consideration payable by the Company to Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., as vendors to this Company.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director (other than the Ex-Officio Directors or the Debenture Directors) is to be the holding of 250 shares of Rs. 10 each and the remuneration of the Directors is to be such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 30 for each meeting attended by them.

The Articles also provide for payment to such of the Directors who may not be a *bona fide* resident of the place where the Board Meeting is held and who shall come to that place for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Board, such sum as the Board may consider fair for his expenses in connection therewith in addition to his fees as a Director. The Articles also provide for payment of remuneration to any members of the Board of Directors constituting a Committee appointed by the Board, and for payment of remuneration to any Director who may be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertion in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any other purpose of the Board.

The Articles provide for payment of commission and or brokerage to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company at a rate not exceeding five per cent.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs. 5,000.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreement dated 9th July, 1928, with Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., for the purchase of the Mill property and of the agreement dated 9th July 1928 with Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., appointing them Agents can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during office hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed on the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Applications for the shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and should be forwarded direct to the Company's Registered Office at Bombay together with a remittance for the amount of the application money.

No underwriting commission has been or will be given to any one but brokerage at the rate of annas 2 per share will be paid on all shares allotted in respect of applications bearing the stamp of recognised brokers.

The issue of the shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount of the payment of the allotment money.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

Bombay, dated this 31st day of August, 1928.

B. F. MADON.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
J. R. D. TATA.
MANECKSHA N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Directors.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

n the course of their weekly Cotton ket report issued on the 10th inst. hrs. Langley & Co state as under:—
is interesting to compare the positions day and at the same last year. On publication of the September Bureau ast year, the market was at the peak of n vance of over 6 Cents. The price ve as over 23 1/2 Cents. The specu- tor as long, the trade was long of con- tract nd also of cotton. In other words, he gt preponderance of interests were yon any shadow of doubt long at the p of very considerable advance. To- ay, aming the New York Market follows te lea given by Chicago, the price level unde 8 1/2 Cents and the market is mewh near the lowest prices touched ter a cline of over 4 Cents. The specu- tor mo certainly is not long and there e many who believe that prominent in- ests in New York are heavily short. e trade finitely is short insomuch as, ce the publication of the acreage ure at t beginning of July cotton pur- ses have only been made for immediate uirements as it was generally believed t with the increased acreage re wa no immediate cause anxiet regarding supplies for more tant future. These facts ear to indicate that the position to- is almost e exact reverse of that rul- a year ago when, from this date on- ds, the mar declined. September is nally a mon of almost daily Southern ng, but it ust not be forgotten that year the sth have already sold a amount of ton as on the publication he acreage ure it was reported that then, at t beginning of July, a iderable weat of selling was on hern account Additional to this, it definite fact at the crop is still not red and on indications of more than al deteriora in Southern selling d in all probality give way to trade ng when, once ain, the action of the ket would be the reverse of last year. anwhile, with e outlook extremely rtain and weath still a factor of importance operations are not to be recommended except on a very conservative scale.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their to day's report state that although immediately prices may be somewhat further depressed under the weight of Hedge-selling owing to the increasing receipts, we believe, a price of about 17,000 cents would be considered the safest level. Garside says whilst disbelieving the Governments estimate the fact must not be for gotten that last year government's figures were more correct than private estimators owing to the reorganisation of Government's collection of crop datas. Moreover, the present crop is produced at a high cost and there is a intrinsic value for every article and if that value is under-estimated, the seller may refuse to sell the article once the pressure is reduced. Although last season crop was early and there was no damage by frost, prices advanced by 1 1/2 cents early in October on scares. This year, the crop is evidently late as confirmed by Ginnings.

Whilst we do not advice following the decline, we believe, that better opportunities will be seen for effecting purchases and consequently we advise waiting.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotattions by cable from their Londo agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 16 3
4½ per cent Loan 1950/55	94 0 0
Nundydroog ord Co. Ord	0 15 [illegible]
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 17 6
Attock Oil	1 4 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 3
Burma Corporation	0 15 0
Snia Viscosa	1 11 6
Beira Railways	1 7 9
Calico Printers	1 10 7½
Marconi International Marine	2 10 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5 12 6
James Finlay Ord	5 7 6
General Elec. Co. Ord	2 1 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co	3 11 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 13 7½
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	6 4 6
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 6
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations	4 0 7½
Vickers Ord	0 12 7½
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 0
African Asbestos Trust	1 3 1½
Market improving tendency.	
Stock of Rubber in London	31,477 tons
Decrease on week.	456 tons

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/0/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 63.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates.—20th Sept. sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73.6/6
1945-55 Rs. 106/1/0 4-1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97/8. 4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 94/0.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd)
Muktsar, Sept. 9.

Wheat Ready 4/8 4/12
Wheat Assuj 4/9/3
Wheat Maghar 4/12/3
Wheat Magh 4/14/3
Wheat Har 4/6
Gram Ready 4/3 4/5
Gram Assuj 4/3/3
Gram Maghar 4/5/3
Gram Jeth 3/9/9
Barley Assuj 3/3/3
Barley Ready 3/3/6
Gwara Poh 3/1/6
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/6/3
Cottonseeds Poh 3/6
Cottonseeds Magh 3/6
Rapeseeds Bisakh 6/15

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

SEASON 1927-28.

COL-HESTER'S FINDINGS.

The report on the cotton crop of the United States for 1927-28 by Mr. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Arleans Cotton Exchange, states that the crop amounted to 13,906,000 bales, and that another 538,000 bales from previous growths was also marketed during the season. The grade of the crop was one of the best, if not the best, on record, averaging middling to strict middling, with a decided leaning towards barely strict middling, and with comparatively little below 7/8 in. staple. There was an almost complete absence of low grades. The crop of lint cotton averaged in value 37.56 dollars a bale higher than the monster production of 1926-27. The crop, though smaller, realised 210,000,000 dollars more than the previous one. Results, apparently, were satisfactory to growers, but the entire cotton year was a poor one for the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States, as all the efforts put forward by the manufacturers and the various associations were unable to establish cotton goods on a profitable basis.

The report confirms the impression that, owing to the smaller size of the crop and its higher quality, exports to, and consumption in, the Far East were smaller than in the previous season. Shipments to India were only 66,740 bales, against 299,170 bales the year before, and those to Japan and China 1,088,884 against 1,859,12 bales. On the whole spinners throughout the world have used more cotton than has been delivered to them, so that mill stocks have been reduced, and, in consequence, there should be a considerable amount of latut buying from trade sources.—(M. G.).

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

Wheat	3,443	Cwts.
Linseed	11,460	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	692	"
Gingellyseeds	380	"
Poppyseed	133	"
Groundnuts	2,515	"
Castorseed	3,286	"
Rice	6,262	"
Myrabollams	3,050	"
Cottonseed	6,802	"
Mowraseed	835	"
Coal	3,504	Tons.

MONSOON ACTIVE

DEPRESSION FORM IN NORTH BAY

POONA, Sept. 11.

A depression has formed in the North Bay off Orissa, Ganjam Coast. The monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and scattered falls of rain have occurred in Bengal, Orissa and Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather continues dry.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, and Madras Coast North and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces East the Punjab Hills, North-West Frontier Province, Hyderabad, South Malabar and Madras South-East.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Toungoo one; Victoria Point, Amherst and Kyakpyu a half, Myitkyna, Dibrufarh, Sibsagar and Silchar one and a half, Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack one; Shillong a half; Bogra a quarter, Jagdalpur, Simla and Madras three quarters, Mercara one, Cocanada a half; and Sholapur, Raichur, Mangalore and Calingapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase on East Madras Coast and extension in Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General remarks.—A depression has formed in the north Bay off the Orissa-Ganjam Coast and scattered falls of rain have occurred in the Peninsula. Rain has fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south of the Peninsula and along the north Madras Coast, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the central parts of the country, nd mostly clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces and parts of the Central Propinces West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Temperature continued to be normal in Rajputana. The highest Temperatures recorded yesterday was 100 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An extension in the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rajkot	0.03"
Surat	0.04"
Amraoti	0.03"
Ratnagiri	0.03"
Marmugao	0.03"
Karwar	0.03"
Ahmednagar	0.13"
Sholapur	0.20"
Mangalore	0.21"
Cochin	0.03"
Cocanada	0.67"
Cuddapah	0.03"
Madras	0.70"

BOMBAY.—
Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory 0.09".
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 75.91" (14.80" above normal).
St. George's Hospital 0.11".
J. J. Hospital 0.18".
Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal).
Minimum temperature from 1st June to date 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11/9/28 Colaba Point 0.09 in., Fort 0.11 in., J.J. Hospital 0.18 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 75.91 in., Fort 106.01 in., J. J. Hospital 81.16 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 56.80 in., Fort 72.23 in., J.J. Hospital 56.37 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 61.01, Fort 89.29, J.J. Hospital 72.57 in.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

3 months London discounts 4/5/16 percent
6 months discounts 4/7/16 per cent
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3½ per cent
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Bureau's Bearish Effect—Southern Hedge Selling—Long Liquidation—Favourable Weather—Expected increased movement.—Futures 107 to 85 Points Lower—Spot 18.50—Points 100 off.

New York, Sept. 10.

The last Bureau report issued on the 8th inst. was although something near expectation, its effect on prices was very bearish and the New York futures market recorded a rapid decline of 107 to 85 points. The market opened at a decline of 75 points and sagged further under nervous long liquidation carrying price level 92 points below Saturday's close. At this level there was some profit taking by short and prices showed a partial recovery of about 20 points. Weather reports were mostly favourable with beneficial rains in Texas which caused a renewal of Southern hedge selling and long liquidation. It is said that some deterioration has taken place in the Eastern Belt and while boll weevils are doing damage, the market is not prepared to take notice of such normal conditions and in the absence of sufficient trade demand, the general sentiment continues bearish. Cotton prices have showed only one and one tendency under professional selling which has completely impaired confidence and now bulls having lost heavily there is no inclination to buy. Thus the situation is controlled by bear operators and it is only from this quarter any support can be looked for. As long as weather continues favourable and Southern hedge selling predominates, we see no reason to expect any sustained improvement in prices, but are inclined to buy around 17 cents for January option.

The New Orleans futures market ruled weak and closed at a loss of 109 to 108 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 107 points to 17.71c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co. cable under date 10th. inst. as under:—

"Market declined on weather improving."

January Highest 18.25 (at the opening) lowest 17.98 (2.35 p.m.)

October highest 18.62 lowest 18.22.

New York became depressed by bearish Bureau Report. Prices declined on Southern hedge selling and liquidation.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 10.

October	18.22—.103
December	18.02—.107
January	77.98—.98
March	18.00—.87
May	17.98—.85
Middling Spot	18.50—.100

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 10.

October	17.39—.109
January	17.48—.108
Middling Spot	17.71—.107

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m...(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.43
January	18.18
March	18.16
New York. Noon Call	
October	18.40
January	18.13
March	18.12
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
October	17.62
January	17.69
March	17.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal Oct/Nov. £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Sept/Oct. £15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/11/3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept 11

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	10-9-28 540000	987000
" Yesterday do	45000	60000
Exports to date do	445000	570000
Stock at Ports 7-9-28	526000	1192000
" Interior Towns do	251000	365000
" Liverpool 7-9-28	487000	1055000
Visible Supply 7-9-28	3486000	3295000
Quantity in Sight do	731000	1258000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/9
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/9
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality)
Spot 17-3/16

LIVERPOOL

OPENED 16 POINTS LOWER—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—FUTURES 42 TO 35 POINTS LOWER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT 10.21 POINTS 41 OFF—SALES 6,000 BALES.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 10.

In sympathy with a decline of 76 points in Chicago Cotton Futures, the Liverpool Futures market opened at a decline of 46 points. At this level there was little or no selling and prices recovered slightly under trade fixing call sales. The market closed quiet and steady at a decline of 41 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices recorded a decline of 41 points to 10.21 per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 40 to 39 points, while Egyptian futures closed at a loss of 59 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9.30 a.m.:—"Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rains Texas. West Best partly cloudy. Balance general fair. Favourable."

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 10th. September 1928.

"Bureau report considered bearish little."

"New York friends telegraph sentiment is bearish but recent weather reports unfavorable and Eastern belt crop conditions have deteriorated" (Springman & Co.)

"Looks Lower owing probable hedge selling."

"Poor trade demand." (Reiss Brothers.)

"Heavy hedge selling market ignoring increasing weevil damage." (Messrs. Hornby Hemeryk & Co.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Good trade fixing call sales Weather Map favourable. Only rains in Texas. Heavy rains in North West Texas and Southern Texas.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends last night:—

1 Market steady at the decline. Spinners are fixing the price of Cotton bought on call. There is less confidence in lower prices. Prevailing opinion is that the decline will stimulate the demand.

2 Looks lower owing probable hedge selling poor trade demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.67—.41
October	9.56	9.55—.41
November		9.46—.40
December		9.46—.40
January	9. 46	9.46—.39
February		9.47—.38
March	9.49	9.50—.38
April		9.51—.37
May	9.53	9.54—.37
June		9.51—.37
July	9.50	9.51—.37
August		9.49—.36
September		9.47—.35
Middling Spot		10.21—.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.05—.40
Scinde, Fine	7.30—.40
Scinde, Superfine	7.55—.40
Bengal, Good	6.80—.40
Bengal, Fully Good	7.05—.40
Bengal, Fine	7.30—.40
Oomra, Good	7.25—.40
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55—.40
Oomra, Fine	7.85—.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.55—.40
Broach, Fine	8.80—.40
Broach, Superfine	9.05—.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

September	17.47—.59
October	17.52—.59
November	17.57—.59
December	17.60—.59
January	17.63—.59
February	17.63—.59
March	17.73—.59
April	17.73—.59
May	17.83—.59
June	17.83—.59
July	17.94—.59
August	17.94—.59
September	17.94—.59
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.30—.70

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 10.

Rosario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment value Sept/Oct. 42/
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers September 44/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
No offers

BOMBAY

CONTINED LONG LIQUIDATION—EASY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Following a sharp decline of over a cent in New York futures, the local market opened easy at Rs. 331/- for Broach Apl/May delivery and declined to Rs. 327/ on considerable long liquidation. Liverpool was due to open 8 points lower but it opened easy at a decline of 17 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	....	327	4 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	294	0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	257	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The forward market opened at Rs. 326 for Broach A/M delivery and ruled quiet but steady. The undertone of the market was easy and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under.

Broach A/M	...	326/8
Oomra D/J	...	292
Bengal D/J		257/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

September	223.20—3.50
December	221.90—3.50
March	221.70—3.10

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, September 11.

Bengal 258 D J
Broach 328 A M
Umra 295 D J

SPOT RATES.

Broach	333	328	318/	311
Southern	321	316	309	302
Comptah	336	326	316	

READY COTTON SALES.

200 G. K Vashanji Nagar 225
200 Volkart Bros Sailu 217
100 Patel Cotton & Co Dhulia 220
200 Japan T. & Co Shegaon 262
200 DO Amraoti 262
200 DO Malkapur 220
200 Toyomankwa Wardha 300
100 Ahmadkhan Mill Budhgaon 321
200 Forbes & Co. Gandal 215

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	5 Dals	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	137	137	335
Central India	70	118	2631
Barsi and Nagar	....	...	480
Hyderabad-Gaorani	126	126	...
Berar	384	441	1620
Central Provinces	401	701	920
Total Oomras	1118	1523	5986
Dholera	...	210	2637
N.-W. Provinces	....	...	999
Raputana	48	293	1479
Sind-Punjab	...	...	659
Broach	232	232	130
Coompta & Dharwar	302	302	333
Westerns-Northerns	16	100	56
Cocanada	....	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	529
American	...	...	16285
Egyptian and African	1192	1838	1278
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	...	...
Total	3108	4698	30101

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 6th Sep.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2282	2488	5098
Japan & China	2746	26711	31326
Coast Ports	...	...	850
Up-country by Rail	...	2594	1282
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	54252	1832
Total	5028	86045	40388

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 10.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.76
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.29
T T London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 10.

Copper: English Best Selected	£65-7 8
Copper, Brazjers	£7[illegible]
Yellow Metal	£5[illegible]
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£6[illegible]
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£19-5 0
Tin, English Ingots	£209-1/4
Quick silver, per Bottle, (75lb.)	£23-7/8

Cotton Prices

Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,

Also Prices of

Bullion, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices.

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BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 11.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

London Ready 26/11.
London Forward 26/12.
American cent 58/4.
China C.P. 2/7/12 closing 2/7/11.
Ready 60-42.
Bhadan

	Op.	Hi.	Low.	Nors.
	60/5	60/7	60/12	60/12
Tejimundi	-/12/..			
Asoje	60/7	.60/9	60/4	60/5
Tejimundi	1/4.			

Tone of Silver—Weak, China bought, America offered after fixing, Closed with sellers at 1/16d. below the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3.
Bhadon 21/6/3.
Asoji 21/6/3.
National city 21/10.
N. Manordass 21/9/6.
N. Motilal 21/6/3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

B. C. RATE T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275½
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 125-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122.1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138½
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 178 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8
ROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 1/8 10th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 11/16 11th inst.
London—Japan 1 10 9/16 10th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 10th inst
London—Belgium 34.90 10th inst
London—Switzerland 25.19 10th inst
London—Italy 92.75 10th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold 10th inst £4.4.11½ 8th inst £4.4-11½
Silver London Ready 10th inst £26-11/16 8th inst £26-9/16
Silver London Forward 10th inst 26 3/4 8th inst 26 11/16
Silver New York Ready 10th inst 58¼ 8th inst 58
London Discounts 3 Mos 10th inst 4 9/32 per cent 8th inst 4 9/32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 10th inst 4.15/32 per cent. 8th inst 4-15/32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

SALE EXTENDED

OF BRITISH, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN SHOES.

Under instructions from the manufacturers to clear REGARDLESS OF COST certain lines of Shoes not sold during last week, we announce EXTENSION OF SALE UP-TO SATURDAY, SEP. 15th.

PAY AN EARLY VISIT.

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co

249, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

	Delivery Contract. Nov. Ready	Dec. Ready	Red leafy. Average.	
Bengal Superfine	275	...	...	...
Bengal Fine	270	...	+6	+5
Bengal F. G.	255	...	...	...
Sind-Punjab Fine	275	...	...	...
Sind-Punjab F G	255	...	...	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	310	300	+26	+23
Nagpur Fine	310	300	...	...
Yeotmal Fine	300	285	...	...
Arvi Fine	300	285	+15	+13
Amraoti Fine	295	270	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	255	+5	+2
Mulkapur Fine	280	250	...	...
Khandesh Fine	265	245	—2	—9
				Jan.
Muthia Fine	...	...	...	—18
Muthia F.G.	220	210	...	—31
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	255/65	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	255	...	...
Parbhani/Saita F.G.G.S.	...	260	...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	255	...	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	270	255/60	...	...
Surat Fine	...	...	...	...
Broach Fine	320	...	...	...
			March	April.
Broach F.G.	...	...	+14	+15
Western M.G.	300	...	...	...
Cambodia	385	...	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	310	...	...	...
Compta Good	325	...	...	...
Dhollera	...	...	...	...
Kadi/Virangam	...	...	...	...

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Oct/Dec. 27/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 28/1-1/2

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
"	Subscribed	" 3,56,05,275
"	Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS		" 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFTI

LONDON STOCK EXCHANG

London, Sept 10.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	2-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£8-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£51
Eastern Bank	£7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-3/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£92-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c	£51-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£56
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

LONDON RUBBE

Lond. Sept. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 7/16 Sellers

LONDON SILVER.

Lond. Sept. 10.

Silver—Market is steady
Spot 26-11/16
Forward 26-3/4

"PREPARED TO MEET PUNISHMENT CHEERFULLY"

"FAILURE OF BANK MEANS LOSS OF FONDEST CHILD OF MY CREATION"

DR. SHILOTRI'S STATEMENT

A STORY OF CONTINUOUS CHAIN OF MISFORTUNE

"I was all along actuated by the idea of building up the Bank into a sound financial concern, but owing to an unfortunate chain of events my honest endeavours ended in a disaster both to myself and the Bank. If it is found that my motives were clean and honest and that I have been the victim of some technicalities of law, I pray that the benefit of doubt may be given to me." In these words Dr. Prabhakar Shilotri concluded his lengthy statement against the charge of embezzlement of over Rs. 2,00,000 of Government Securities belonging to the Shilotri Bank (in liquidation) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon.

In the course of his statement he said:—

I went to America in 1905 and stayed there till 1914 and returned to India just before the War. In America I took my B.A., M.A., and Doctorate degrees. I had studied especially Economics, Finance and Sociology.

On my return from abroad, I was thus naturally enthused with the idea of building a Bank worthy of India and capable of catering to the needs of her people. But the dream of my youthful ambition had a practical side to it, and I had not lost sight of it. From the beginning I was conscious that as the result of my birth, I could not so easily succeed in forming connections with the Capitalist class, a condition that was so very essential for such a huge undertaking as Banking.

BEGINS AS SHROFF.

About this time I succeeded in securing about Rs. 20,000 from my ancestral property, and with this little capital I started a private Banking business which consisted of buying Hundis and Purjas and discounting them with the recognised Shroffs of the Bank of Bombay. As a result of my upright dealings, honest methods and capacity to choose the right kind of clientele, I soon succeeded in establishing my prestige in the market as a respectable party solvent to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000. I was now recognised as a Shroff by the Bank of Bombay, but before I could take advantage of the encorragement they gave me, my family became divided, and I had to meet all my maturities on due dates without any hopes of renewal.

HOW THE BANK WAS STARTED.

I then conceived the idea of creating a Joint-Stock Banking Corporation and through its agency serve my established and growing clientele. I borrowed about Rs. 70,000 from a friend of mine, and with the help of a few other friends, whom I induced to join me in my enterprise, I brought into existence in October, 1916, the present Shilotri Bank, Ltd., with an authorised Capital of Rs. 10,00,000, of which I subscribed and paid for about 70 per cent. on the strength of borrowed money, and the balance was taken up by a few other friends. In this burden of my borrowing to subscribe and pay for the Bank's Capital are the root germs of my trouble. The Bank in fact owed its existence to my support and I owed my strength to borrowed funds. On the strength of my personality and upright business methods, the business began to prosper.

MISFORTUNE DOGGED MY STEPS.

By virtue of my large stake in the Bank in the shape of its Capital and on the strength of its assets, I should now have been a prosperous man, if I had sold off the Bank's buildings at tempting offers which I often received. But misfortune again came in my way. My friend who had given me cash support was under force of circumstances obliged to withdraw it. I was then faced with a situation which demanded my paying him off out of my own assets by liquidating the Bank or otherwise by arranging for funds elsewhere to keep a prosperous business going. I had here another opportunity of closing the business and to be free from the worries of a business career. I now feel if I had so liquidated the Bank, I could have very easily paid off my friend and in addition a very large amount would have been available for distribution among the shareholders of the Bank, and I would have myself realised a clear profit of several lakhs of rupees. I did not take this course, as the idea of making more for myself was not my ambition and consequently by an error of judgment, and not because of dishonest motives, I did not liquidate the Bank.

To meet this situation, I drew upon the Bank openly on the strength of my assets and paid off my friend, but this procedure endangered the safety of the depositors.

After the War, the Government Paper business assumed considerable activity. With the help, we obtained and financed by some other Banks we stored over Rs. 50,00,000 of Government Paper. Conformably to our expectations Government Securities began to rise and they rose so rapidly that within the short time of a year they had advanced over 10 points and they were still rising. The Government Paper Boom had veritably set in and our position was now invulnerable.

Now commences the era of world-wide industrial depression. Shares of all concerns were thrown in the market at tremendous sacrifices. With the collapse of the Share Market came the collapse of land and building values. Government Securities began to rise rapidly still higher as the result of the idle floating capital of Industrial and Commercial concerns seeking temporary employment in them being of a easily realisable nature.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

My difficulties, therefore, became more complicated, and it was in this embarrassment that I touched the Bank's funds. Along with other shares, the Shilotri Bank shares went abegging in the market. I had two alternatives before me. Our buildings were still valued considerably over the cost price, being purchased in pre-boom times. Our investment securities had gone up by many lakhs of rupees. I had either to find money to support the Shilotri Bank shares and keep up the Bank's prestige, or to close up the Bank, realise my assets and forthwith retire from a business so as to avoid involving myself later in a stormy business career. The buildings if then sold would have realised many lakhs of rupees and the securities would have fetched many more and all these would have been available for distribution among the shareholders of the Bank and I should have myself earned a fortune. It will be realized that I had substantial assets in the Bank and was entitled to my share of the profits.

Events proved, as will be seen later, that this was also an error of judgment, and it came about by reason of the central idea in my mind which was to build a Bank. My ambition to build a big Bank was not at its height. I decided to take the risk and further drew on the Bank for the purpose. I was doing this on the strength of my own assets and was not in any way prejudicing the Bank's interests. So I began to purchase the Bank's shares and my debit began to swell.

The collapse of the boom brought in its train further trouble for me. My debit had swollen not only as a result of my share purchases, but on account of various other activities which I undertook on behalf of the Bank in furtherance of its objects, as also on account of my limited income from the Bank. I crave leave to point out that in the original draft agreement with the Bank, my salary was fixed at Rs. 1,000 per month, plus commission and personal and travelling allowances. I had lowered this figure to a small monthly payment of Rs. 400, plus a modest commission on profits beyond 8 per cent., which income it will be easily conceded was very low in a conservative business like ours. The share purchases, my living expenses and the expenses required for travelling and propaganda work were being charged by me to my account on the strength of my assets and in the hope of recovering them later when I would succeed in transforming the Bank into an institution worthy of its name.

During the first couple of years I would borrow from other Banks or parties and wipe off my debit balance with interest. Eventually I decided to sell off my Mahaluxmi property to the Bank and permanently liquidate a portion of my debit balance. Thus my real estate became less by one building with a corresponding increase in the value of the shares of the Shilotri Bank in my possession, which to that extent became unencumbered.

While my difficulties were multiplying my confidence in myself remained unshaken. I made an outline for a Bank of a type that I thought would properly cater to the needs of the Indian Banking. I produce the pamphlet "A Produce Exchange Bank for India" written by me. This was a huge enterprise which called for a Capital of Rs. 10 crores. My idea was that if the scheme materialised, I could get the Shilotri Bank absorbed in the new venture. I printed this project in a pamphlet form, circulated it and travelled considerably to secure sympathy and support for it. But the trade depression was so great that while admitting the merits of the scheme, none of them whom I approached had either the heart or the enthusiasm to encourage it.

ALL IN BANK'S INTEREST.

When it had become impossible for me to borrow funds either against my Bank shares or on my Kalyan property to wipe off my debit balance, I covered my accounts in the way disclosed by the prosecution evidence. I could not possibly show my indebtedness to the Bank in its bare nakedness in the Balance Sheets and hence the manipulation. Not to do so would have hurt the prestige and the position of a fundamentally sound institution enjoying good reputation and commanding excellent credit. Here again I had another occasion to wind up the Bank by realising my profits on the Government Paper and getting rid of a growing intricate situation. But I argued to myself that if I touched the Bank's funds primarily for the benefit of its own existence on the strength of my assets, I was not robbing the public for personal gain. The Articles of Association had given the Directors powers to take emergency steps to preserve and protect the prestige and credit of the Bank. I crave leave to refer to the Articles of Association of the Bank, Ex. "Z 12." The Directors had faith in me. I was using all the powers they had under the Articles of Association and was confident that they were satisfied that I was acting entirely in the interest of the concern. Furthermore at this particular juncture the fundamental position of the Bank was very strong by virtue of its assets which were far above its liabilities, and my position owing to my assets also at that time enabled me to assume larger responsibilities. The "Cash at Call" created by wiping off my debit balances represented my indebtedness to the Bank. I used to make up the "Cash at Call" by making myself responsible for Government Securities of the face value equivalent at market price to the amount of short cash. This in effect was a method by which my indebtedness to the Bank came to be measured in terms of securities. The result of this was that being committed to a given face value of securities as being under my control, I had to make good the securities by purchasing them at the ruling market price and replacing them. By this procedure the burden of rise in Government Paper fell on me whenever I translated my indebtedness to the Bank in cash. It was in this way that the last entry of Rs. 3,00,000 and odd came to be made. It does not represent my actual cash indebtedness to the Bank, but includes about Rs. 42,000 on account of difference due to appreciation of Government Paper. By this time it will be evident that my debit balance in the Bank was not the result of my systematic fraud, but arose out of the necessity to purchase the Bank shares, to protect its prestige, to meet expenses on behalf of the Bank for travelling and propaganda work during many years, interest on such debit balances and differences due to appreciation in Government Paper. These were the channels through which money passed out of the Bank into my account. Had I the slightest idea that in taking such a step I was in any way endangering the interests of the depositors and the shareholders, I should not have resorted to this method of manipulating to protect the Bank.

THAT RATIO WAR.

I now turned my attention to deal in Gold as a possible source of steady revenue. I manufactured 10 tola Gold chips of the Bank's stamp and they were very well taken up by the public on account of their genuine touch and accurate weight. The major portion of the profits, however, went into the pockets of other Banks from whom I had to borrow money to carry the Gold in stock. When the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was apointed, I hoped the ratio would be fixed at 1s. 4d. as a matter of elementary justice to India, and I decided to store Gold and Sterling on a large scale. I unloaded Government Securities of the face value of about 30 lakhs of rupees and on the strength of borrowing power so released, I purchased Gold and Sterling together to the extent of about 45 lakhs of rupees. I had a couple of lakhs of rupees of Secret Reserves to fall back upon to carry the Gold, and to pay regular dividends. The deliberations of the Commission, however, were unduly delayed and I was losing by way of interest on the Gold transactions. I made representation to the Royal Commission and submitted to them my written evidence advocating for India a Gold Standard under a Gold Currency. I produce here a copy of the Written Evidence. The cost of this included highly paid stenographic services and urgent printing charges. All these have been debited by me to my account.

I now turned my attention to the United States, where there was superabundance of Capital seeking outlet. I thought I would present them my scheme of the Produce Exchange Bank. It was sound enough to catch the American imagination. However, on going there and making efforts in various directions, I found that American capital was not willing to come to India just then, on any large scale.

I returned from the United States thoroughly disappointed and my worries were accentuated by my losses of Secret Reserves and the unloading of the Gold and Sterling. There was no course left open for me now but to close the Bank or make another final effort to save it. Having acquaintance and friends on whom I thought I could rely, I decided to travel up-country and find if I could not put through a scheme of reorganisation of the Bank. I wrote out a pamphlet detailing my views and plans and presented it to various friends and capitalists. I put in here my pamphlet entitled "A Scheme for the Reorganization of the Shilotri Bank." I had almost succeeded in my efforts when I was called back from Delhi, as the Bank's condition required my constant presence in the City. I returned to find that the Bank was in constant need of cash, and I had to be here to find it and supply the till. The capital help promised for re-construction was expected almost every day. It actually came but too late to save the situation.

On the 19th of March, 1928, while the Bank had yet cash in the till to meet its day's liabilities, I considered it necessary and expedient to close the Bank in view of the uncertainty of help and my repeated disappointments in the past. The idea of closing was never an idea of liquidation. I intended by closing to gain time for re-construction, and after completing the necessary formalities, to re-open the doors. The application to postpone the liquidation was not successful and the liquidation commenced on the 20th of April, 1928.

On the day of the closing I had drawn a cheque for Rs. 6,000. Much is made of this little incident by the prosecution. It can be easily seen that if at all I intended to make away with this amount with the object suggested by the prosecution, I could have taken away a much larger amount. When the Liquidator drew my attention to the entry, I gave him my explanation for drawing the amount. It was meant to be distributed among the staff for their loyal services and to help them in their predicament of the sudden loss of service, and also to keep some portion of it for myself, as I had absolutely no means for subsistence.

Along with the said explanation I offered the amount to the Liquidator, saying that if he thought such a course unusual, he was at liberty to take the amount, and he did so.

A PENNILESS MAN.

I stepped out of the Bank penniless. When the Liquidator called upon me to pay off my liabilities, I gave him possession of all my properties, moveable and immoveable. They were already under the control of the Bank.

PREPARED TO MEET PUNISHMENT CHEERFULLY.

From this statement it will be seen that I was all along actuated with the idea of rendering public service, but owing to an unfortunate chain of circumstances my honest endeavours ended in a disaster both to myself and the public, which fact I most painfully admit. If I am guilty, I do not wish to shirk my responsibility and I am prepared to meet my punishment cheerfully.

The closing of the Bank has meant for me the loss of the fondest child of my creation. No other calamity could affect me mentally more than this. I have gone through the hardest and the most rigorous punishment by way of mental agony on account of the loss of reputation and the extinction of the Bank. No punishment is hard for me now.

If it is found that my motives were honest and that I have been a victim of some technicalities of Law, I pray, that the benefit of the smallest doubt may be given to me, and that I may be still spared for a useful and honest career.

I realise that to the depositors and shareholders for whom I have been worrying for the past several years and of whose interests I was the custodian, this statement of mine would bring little or no consolation. Instead of listening to a tale of woe or agony, they would like to have something more tangible offered as compensation for their hard-earned savings. At the end of an unsuccessful struggle for 12 years to build a Bank, I am myself not in the mood to recapitulate a painful story or to glorify my own efforts. It will be construed as an impudent attempt on my part to cover my sins and whitewash my doings, despite the fact that I have made unstinted personal sacrifices in rearing up the Bank, and have likewise made unremitted efforts in the interests of those whose confidence the Bank invited.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS' NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas has given a notice to move the following motion at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation to be held in October:—

(a) That the Standing Committee be requested to report fully the circumstances and the facts regarding the alleged attempt at bribery of a Municipal official by a firm of Municipal Contractors.

(b) What action the Standing Committee have taken in the matter.

(c) Whether the firm has been put on the black list.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1928.

The most dangerous critics in England of the Nehru Report are those who begin with damning it with faint praise. Mr. J. A. Spender, ex-Editor of the "Westminster Gazette", the "green" organ of milk and watery Liberalism which has now been absorbed in the "Daily News", begins by saying that the Nehru Draft Scheme is "a very interesting and ingenious piece of work."

* * * *

And then comes the deft touch. Mr. Spender ridicules the report by saying that "it assumes that a constitution on the Western democratic model will work for 320 million scattered over a vast area, a great majority of which would not participate in it, and have no effective knowledge of it."

* * * *

Now, this is very interesting and there is no little ingenuity in the criticism. It is of a piece with which these Liberal humbugs always treat Indian "problems."

* * * *

Mr. Spender should have spared his readers the reiteration of the fact that there are 320 millions of people in India and that they are spread over a vast area. Even the member of Parliament who is ready to assert confidently that Lahore is on the Ganges, knows about the vast population and vast territory.

* * * *

But how does Mr. Spender assume that a great majority of the people concerned "will not participate in it"? He has been to India after the Non-co-operation movement had reached its zenith and he should have known that the people of India have a habit of listening to the advice of their national leaders.

* * * *

A Constitution which has been acclaimed by all the recognised political parties on India will be readily accepted by the masses. Officialdom here and the Spenders in its "home" know this jolly well and they will do their best to see that spokes are put in the wheel.

* * * *

The latest "gup" from Simla is that Sir John Simon's cable asking the Government of India to be quick about the nominations to the Central Committee he badly wants, has "forced the hands" of the Olympians.

* * * *

Only the very credulous can believe this. They are very willing hands that are being thus "forced".

* * * *

The Eloperent—

He (ready with the ear): "Are you sure the coast is clear, dear?"

She: "Yes, I managed to make a hole in the water-pipe and father is keeping his thumb on it until the plumber arrives."

SIR CHUNILAL'S SUCCESSOR

HON. MR. PRADHAN'S APPOINTMENT.

KING'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Hon. Mr. Govind Ba'vant Pradhan as member of the Bombay Executive Council in succession to Sir Chunilal Mehta, whose extended term of office expire on 21st September.—Reuter.

GOD SPEED—"BULBUL-E-HIND".

To-day there sails from these shores—Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, the Poet-Politician of Mother Hind.

As Miss Chattopaddhya, she made a name and a fame for herself and her Motherland, as a budding Poetess of great promise.

Hailing from Bengal, the home of India's great heroes—in Science and Art, in Literature and Philosophy, she has shed great lustre on her native province, and has maintained and heightened the noble traditions of modern India's first poetess Toru Dutta.

Mrs. Naidu's vision, sympathies and activities have been wider and greater, she has felt the throbs of suffering India. She has lived, and wept, and struggled for her Freedom. She has presented India's case before the British people years ago. She went as India's Ambassador to South Africa—and along with that noble Englishman—Mr. C. F. Andrews—she paved the way for a better understanding between India and Africa; and ensured the success, which Srivut Srinivas Sastri has achieved in that land.

To-day, she is going westwards, visiting Europe and America, and thence proceeding to Japan and China. Wherever she goes, she carries with her the best wishes of all India. And there is not the slightest doubt, that she will charm her Western and Eastern audiences with her silvery delivery, her fine imagery, her ringing sincerity, and, above all, her undying love for all humanity. And so raising India and Asia in the esteem of the West, she will be heralded as a Messenger of Love and Peace which the sad world badly needs.

God speed, Bulbul-e-Hind! Bande Mataram Sarojini!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SEND-OFF TO MRS. NAIDU.

PARTY BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Jinnah People's Memorial Hall wore a festive appearance on the occasion of the party given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who leaves for Europe to-day, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Sabha on Tuesday evening. A distinguished gathering responded to the invitation to the function. Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee in a few happy sentences eulogised the services rendered by Mrs. Naidu to Bombay and wished her success in her great mission. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. V. A. Desai, M. C. Chagla and Nimbkar also paid their tribute to the work of the guest of the evening and the gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments and passing an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Genl. Meeting, Club House, after dinner.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

KHORDAD SAL: Banks closed.
The s.s. MOOLTAN with the English mails of August 30, due at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 15.

The s.s. MALDERA with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Thursday (13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Rev. J. F. Edwards will deliver a lecture on "India's Drink Problem."

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Staff of the Government Secretariant and allied offices will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), on Thursday (the 13th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The National Bank of India, Ld. Bombay have received the following advice from its London Office:—

The Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd. have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum equal to Sh. 25 per share free of Income Tax to be paid on 14th September.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th inst.

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th inst.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox Attacks. 2 deaths nil Cholera attacks nil, death nil Plague attacks 2 deaths 1 Inwenza attacks. nil deaths nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn). 72 Total mortality this last year was 71.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Ellora", is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning the 15th instant, and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Monday the 10th inst. was 9,398.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the Inter Collegiate Sports Poona on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Martin on Monday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1928.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN DANGER

Wisdom, it is said, is justified by her children, but it cannot be said that the Government of India are justified by their Law Member. On a question which raises the gravest constitutional issues in a matter on the proper and judicial handling of which depends the reputation of the Assembly as a body of persons who will zealously protect the slightest encroachment upon fundamental rights which every citizen of the British Empire is entitled to claim as his birthrights, all that the Law Member of the Governor-General's Council could say was that if Government introduced legislation affecting and curtailing these rights "it is not for the Assembly to say they have no power to do it." Pundit Motilal Nehru exhibited a deep and reverent regard for the constitutional liberties and rights of every citizen of the British Empire when he promptly rose to a point of order the moment the egregious Public Safety Bill was introduced by the Home Member. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that as Section 65 of the Government of India definitely excluded the Indian Legislature from passing a certain category of laws, and as it was a subordinate legislature, "it had not the power to make any law affecting the authority of Parliament or any part of the unwritten laws or the constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on which may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom." The powers, arbitrary and intolerable, which the Government of India seek to obtain from the Legislature are bound to conflict with and curtail what Pundit Motilal aptly termed the "constitutional protection" which had been fought for and secured by Englishmen through various charters, the most notable of which is the Magna Charta.

It is significant that the spirited and dignified protest against this panicky and dangerous legislative proposal came from Pundit Motilal Nehru and not from the European group in the Assembly, whereas it is that group which should have been the first to be ready to protest against this menace to the freedom of movement and opinion which Englishmen are reputed to treasure most highly. The silence of this group and the very ardour and enthusiasm with which the organs of alien vested interests in India have welcomed this measure are an indication of its real purpose. Mr. Crerar, in his preposterous and ridiculous efforts to deny the Assembly a glimpse into the evidence upon which he raised his bogey of Communist infiltration into India, sought to make much of "the sufferings and privations of the labourers of India" which he put down, with an effrontery and irresponsibility only possible in the Leader by official nomination of a "mock" Parliament, "to Communistic activities." It does not lie in the mouth of a Government who as the exploiters of Labour on the State railways look on with unconcern when menials demand a slight increase on their starvation wages of Rs. 16 a month to ascribe Labour unrest to Communist activities. The truth of the matter is that the panicky legislation is brought in to save the capitalist interests in India from the inconvenience of meeting the organised demand for human conditions of existence from disciplined and united Labour. Those who care to come from abroad to help Indian Labour realise the supreme and urgent necessity of organisation are, therefore, not to be only penalised, they are, under this Bill, to be whisked away out of India, the Government not daring to go to High Courts of Judicature.

The President of the Assembly will have opportunity enough now that the measure has been allowed by him to be discussed in the House to fulfil adequately, courageously and justly, the responsibility thrown upon him of declaring whether it is 'ultra vires'. But we hope on the question of circularising the measure for eliciting public opinion the Independent group will vote with the Swarajists and thus help them to foil the Government attempt to rush through this "malicious piece of racial legislation" as Mr. Ranga Iyer accurately described it. There is no urgency for it and non-official members of the Assembly must refuse to play the game of those who have Moscow on the brain.

NO PROTECTION TO OIL.

The Tariff Board has unanimously declared that no case has been made out for protection to the Indian oil industry. This conclusion by itself is not now of much practical interest in view of the Indian Oil Companies' sudden withdrawal of their claim to protection. But the report, inadequate as it is, throws much useful light on the position and ways of the so-called Indian Oil industry. Before we examine that position, it would be helpful to review the circumstances that led to the present enquiry. Early this year the Government of India received representations from the Indian companies asking for protection against the alleged imminent danger to their industry caused by the price war between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell Group. The Indian Companies, fully aware of Government's prejudices, contended that the Standard Oil Company started the war by dumping "stolen" Soviet oil into India at uneconomic prices and thereby threatened the Indian industry, which by the way is almost wholly controlled by the British. The Government of India, while complacently watching the actual and protracted distress of the truly Indian textile industry, hastened to the rescue of the British oil companies and rushed a resolution declaring that "it is possible that measures could be devised by which substantial relief could be given to those companies which are most in need of it". Government then referred the question to the Tariff Board but unfairly tied down its hands, if they did not give a vicious twist to the enquiry itself. The normal method for the Board was to consider the costs of production in India and to judge whether the ruling prices as compared with costs were so uneconomic or so far below costs (including normal profits) as to threaten the existence of the oil industry. But Government laid down that "no detailed examination of the costs of production will be necessary" and that "the question to be investigated in the enquiry is the advisability of taking steps to safeguard an Indian industry from injury inflicted by dumping, that is, the sale of imported kerosene in India at prices below world parity." Government thus began by imposing upon the Board the erroneous view that the mere fact of prices being below "world parity" is enough evidence of injury to the Indian industry regardless of whether those prices may be well about the local costs of production and may leave a large margin of profit.

The majority of the Board follow Government's terms of reference strictly and find that the sale of kerosene in India below world parity as a result of the price war is established and that it has appreciably reduced the Indian companies' profits. But on the ground that the reduction of profits is not likely to prejudice the future production of oil in India, that many economies in production are possible and that the price war may not last long, the majority are of opinion that the application for protection is "premature". The word "premature" suggests the possibility of a claim for protection being rerenewed on the wrong grounds urged by the companies and accepted by Government. The majority of the Board admit that "dumping in the sense used in our terms of reference is not contrary to the national interest". But it is a pity that they do not fully refute Government's mischievous view that dumping of foreign oil at prices below world parity can by itself be reason or protection without reference to local costs of production. The minorty report of the President, Mr. P. P. Ginwalla, makes a more searching analysis of the position of the Indian Companies and comes to the conclusion that dumping has not been proved and that "the claim of the indigenous industry to sell kerosene at prices equal to American parity cannot be admitted without conceding to the Oil Trusts a perpetual monopoly."

The most amazing feature of the report is its disclosure that the Indian companies while asking for protection withheld from Government some important facts militating against any claim to protection. The President observes that the rate war, far from being forced on the Indian companies as alleged by them, was commenced by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group with the knowledge and active co-operation of the Burmah Oil Company and its Indian Associate Companies, part of the consideration for the entry of the latter group into the war being an agreement by the Asiatic Petroleum Company to compensate them against losses arising out of the rate war. The President adds: "It is difficult to regard the present as a "bona fide" application except perhaps in the case of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. The assistance of the Government of India has been invoked for a purpose which cannot be regarded as legitimate. Though compensation has been promised by the principal belligerent, an application for protection was put in, as if the whole of the indigenous industry was suffering serious damage through the rate war. This failure to disclose material facts might alone have justified a summary dismissal of the application in the interest of public discipline". The President has not exaggerated the seriousness of the conduct of the Indian companies. We would not be surprised to know that the companies withdrew their claim for protection in intelligent anticipation of the Board's findings. The Report, especially the minority Report, has made it abundantly clear that it is the Indian consumer that needs protection against the virtual monopoly of the foreign companies in India.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION

Mrs. Srojini Naidu sails to-day on her mission to the Western countries, especially the U.S.A., as the accredited ambassador of India. The felicitations she received at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow and from a number of public institutions in Bombay during the last few days leave little doubt about her credentials for the mission with which she is entrusted. She is pre-eminently fitted for the task entrusted to her. That task is to interpret Indian culture to the West and Mrs. Naidu is herself one of the choicest flowers of Indian culture. She has also a marvellous command over the language of England and America, such as many English scholars may envy. She did well to make it clear at the meeting of Monday that she was not going with a begging bowl in her hands as a representative of a mendicant country asking for boons. She would go, she said, only to give and in exchange to take only that which would be returned hundredfold from the inexhaustible treasure of Indian culture and Indian civilisation. The programme of lectures she has outlined is comprehensive and she will not confine herself, as some suppose, to a refutation of the foul aspersions on Indian womanhood cast by Miss Mayo. Mrs. Naidu can be trusted not to speak as if India were on the defence and in awe of foreign critics. She will, however, make it abundantly clear that foreigners venture to malign India just because India is now under political subjection. She has been authorised by the All-Parties' Conference to convey to sister nations "India's determination to win her freedom and thereby contribute to world peace." Mrs. Naidu will not fail to convince America that India's freedom and the consequent recognition of Indian culture and civilisation would lead to world peace far more than Kellogg Pacts. Her task is, indeed, arduous. But the success of her mission to South Africa is a guarantee of greater success in other foreign countries less interested in holding India in subjection. We join millions in India in wishing Mrs. Naidu God-speed.

MIRRORS OF THE LUCKNOW BARADARI

BEING REFLECTIONS AS SEEN BY A PAIR OF "CHRONICLE" "EYES."

THE CONFERENCE.

A gathering of brothers, sisters and friends to celebrate the epoch-making arrival of the New Child.

THE REPORT.

His Majesty the Baby, the "White Hope" of a brown country. The path had to be cleared of all obstacles for the triumphal progress of the great "little un." It was cleared except for the owner-driven "ekka" (a carriage for one) of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, which, however, His Majesty's procession passed without any incident.

THE PRESIDENT.

He combined in himself the double role of the family Doctor and the Master of Ceremonies. He assisted at the birth of the Baby and was in constant attendance on it during its inevitable ailments including the teething period. He also very fittingly acted as the Master of Ceremonies when the child was first brought in public to be gazed upon admiringly by the guests and threateningly by its elder brother. This dual role is the explanation of Doctor Ansari's conflicting emotions as reflected in his face—a succession of happiness and anxiety.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

There were only two things in the Conference, the Nehru report and Jawaharlal Nehru. The role, therefore, of Panditji was unique. He was a father proudly listening to gushing appreciations of his two children, one the antithesis of the other, the elder sometimes handling the younger rather roughly to the extent of compelling the intervention of the Sire, tolerant and admonishing "Nehru pere" was looking "children you musn't quarrel. Daddy will be cross." His offspring have brought him immortality. The question is which one will ensure it, Jawaharlal or the Report?

SIR ALI IMAM.

Why he was fighting shy of speaking in Hindustani beats me. His "intoxicating" speech—he drew freely from the "Maikhana"—was one of the most sparkling in the Conference. Unfortunately he went away rather too early otherwise a further 'cup' or two would have provided much needed refreshment on occasions.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

If Panditji is the parent of the report, Doctor Sapru is its God-father. Hence his frequent and very effective interventions to protect it. He smiled his speeches. He was, so to speak, the Government member in charge of the bill rushing to and from the tribune (incidentally armed with a stick) lest the slightest harm should befall even a clause of it. By the way, I witnessed an artistic exposition of the elocutionary possibilities of the phrase "very well." He was a delightful mixture of the Constitutional Lawyer, the fighting fairy uncle, very wells and 'pan.'

THE MAHARAJA.

Plainly dressed in white 'malmal' and a white cap—not even a jewel-bedecked turban—he was disappointing as a Mara'ja' (English pronunciation) and surprising as a democrat. Spoke twice, first to welcome the delegates and appeal to them to do what was expected of them and then to thank and congratulate them for having done it and done it well. I am reminded of an incident. Mrs. Naidu, while thanking the Maharajah, spoke in her inimitable poetic language of the "diamond" gracing the Maharajah's forehead. I looked at him instinctively—was it the predatory instinct?—but there was no diamond where Mrs. Naidu had promised us. Instead, I found a face looking down in genuine modesty but shining with equally genuine patriotic pride at the historic success of the Conference and all that it means.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:.

A typically naughty boy who 'would' insist on playing adventurous games to the evident consternation of his elders. The "enfant terrible" of the Conference and a veritable danger of his father's latest born, yet he was the person to dress it in its swaddling clothes and wheel it about in its pram.

His declaration of Independence on the second day of the meeting was an event, historic as well as dramatic. It was a sight to see Jawaharlal accusing, in biting phrases, the older leaders, of the crime of belonging to the 19th century which crime the poor dears had never denied. His was not a speech. It was a large number of fast flying daggers thrown with convincing earnestness at the listeners' hearts. Many must have watched with absorbing interest the emotions depicted on the face of Pandit Motilal Nehru when his great son was passionately pleading with him and his friends for the 20th century. A paper has remarked that Panditji's face bore a cynical and proud smile. Proud it was but not cynical. It was painfully,

(Continued on page 10.)

FRESH PROOF

The selection of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan to succeed the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta is a proof—if a fresh proof were needed—of the fraudulent character of dyarchy and throws a lurid light on the manner in which the Constitution is being worked by the bureaucracy. The selection is made not purely on grounds of merit but frankly in order to subserve the Government's object of securing a permanent servile majority in the Council. Mr. Pradhan is "elevated" not because he is the fittest man for the post, but because it is necessary to have a vacancy in the Ministerial half of the dyarchy so that the Non-Brahmins may be closely tied to the apron-strings of officialdom by selecting one of their leaders as Minister. Where the whole constitution is fraudulent it is futile to protest against the reprehensible policy of transforming Ministers into Executive Councillors. Mr. Pradhan's work as a Minister has not been brilliant. He betrayed his party by voting for co-operation with the Simon Commission and he has won the reward.

THE LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

DEVELOP THE SANCTION.

(BY S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.C.)

The All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow has been a great and unique national achievement. The Conference has achieved what seemed almost impossible. Practical unanimity has been achieved on communal questions. That has removed the only serious impediment in our way to Swaraj. Cynics are not wanting who attempt to belittle this achievement. They predicted failure. They are disappointed at our success. They give expression to their wishes in trying to prophesy again. The settlement will last. On the other hand, I am convinced that the first step is the greatest thing and that this communal unity will grow from more to more. It is up to all our leaders to bring about this consummation.

As a subject of an Indian State myself and as one fairly well-acquainted with the feelings and aspirations of the people of all the such Indian States, let me state unhesitatingly that I accept whole-heartedly the solution of this vexed problem offered by the All-Parties' Conference. I appeal to the Princes and the people of Indian States to accept the same. Propaganda has to carried on for this purpose in the Indian States also.

There is one point, however, in the Report from which I feel I must dissent. I agree that Dominion Status means now very nearly complete National Independence. Then, why not say so? Moreover, Dominion Status is thing which we cannot achieve unaided. Again, Independence is the only goal on which we can enthuse our people to secure the co-operation of the nations of the world. As a Congressman, I cannot agree to the lowering of the flag of complete National Independence. I agree, however, as a compromise that the Constitution—I do not agree one need be framed at all—if it must be framed, can proceed on the basis of full responsible government, without defining the matter further.

But more than all this is what is required is the development of sanction among our people to enforce the Constitution. That is the most important work before the country. Bardoli has shown us the way. Let us prepare India to follow Bardoli and Swaraj will be ours.

Vande Mataram.

Notes of the Day.

The Boycott Tells.

The telegram from Sir John Simon to the Viceroy requesting the latter to complete the composition of the Central Committee in such a manner as the latter thinks "most appropriate" and the emphasis laid at the end of the message on the Commission's willingness that the Committee, if it so desires, should include its report as an annexe to the Commission's report provide an eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the Indian boycott of the Simon Show. It will be recalled that Sir John was anxious that he should secure the co-operation of the Assembly, the "Parliament of India". He has secured only the co-operation of the Jo-Hukmies in certain provincial legislatures. The Council of State, where the official and nominated groups have a permanent majority, has, of course, declared its readiness to provide a quota of members for the Central Committee. But the Viceroy has to resort to nomination to make up the full strength of this body and its composition will be a proof of the determination of Indians not to have anything to do with the Commission. The "concession" of being allowed to "annex" a report only adds insult to the injury done by the appointment of the All-White Commission.

Evacuation At a Price.

There is considerable force in the comments of the German Minister for National Economy, Dr. Curtius, in regard to the vacillating policy of the Allies in the Great War with respect to the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland. Addressing the Congress of Bankers at Cologne, Dr. Curtius remarked: "The other side has suggested negotiations over the reparations question. We do not recogniss the interdependence of the demand for evacuation and the revision of our financial obligations." This attitude of the German Government which has the whole-hearted support of all political parties in Germany is absolutely justified in view of the fact that Germany has paid her reparation dues promptly and punctually. If there are to be negotiations they must be over the question of evacuation and not in regard to reparations. It is a grim and ominous commentary on the Kellogg Pact that France and Britain should be putting off on one pretext and another the question of satisfying Germany's demands in this matter.

Doctrine of Ruthlessness.

The special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Simla gives in his impressions of the debate on the Public Safety Bill in the Assembly on Monday an inkling of the concerted move, preparations for which were evidently brewing for some months, on the part of the Home Member, the English Viceroy and the English Secretary of State to act "ruthlessly" and purge India of what they regard as Communist activity. The great secrecy in which this move is shrouded was maintained even when Mr. Crerar was lecturing to the Assembly on the evils of Communism. The special correspondent of our contemporary has to confess that "it was a pity that Mr. Crerar could not more sharply reveal the extent to which the Communists have established a foothold in India". The Home Member paints a lurid picture of the alleged threat to society on evidence which he keeps to himself and the only document which he produces is declared to be a fabrication. And yet he wants "power of prompt and ruthless action without the paraphernalia of High Court proceedings and what not". This paraphernalia may be a nuisance to the "vested interests" in India which regard the organisation of Labour as a great danger but they are a necessity if India is not to be subjected to Star Chamber methods.

A Thought For the Day.

"In a recent article Lord Birkenhead has dwelt on the phenomenon that the bulk of the middle-class unemployed in England ceased to be a danger to the state by being drafted on to India. Here, perhaps, we get a clue to the persistent opposition to Indianisation of the services by the Britishers, both in England and India."

—SERVANT OF INDIA.

DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY & APPEAL TO ELECTORATES

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

When the Legislative Assembly met today for discussing non-official resolutions its lobbies were busy speculating as to the developments that must now follow Sir John Simon's cable requesting the Council of State to elect its representatives to sit with the Commission and join them at Poona. It was said that Sir John has thus forced the hands of the Government of India to come to a decision on the point which had been under their consideration namely whether they should, as originally planned, ask the Council of State to elect two members and nominate five from the Assembly or make a wider choice and nominate five from the Assembly and outside. Speculation also centres round the point as to who among the co-operative element would be selected to sit with the Simon Commission. It is further argued in the lobbies that Sir John Simon's invitation to the members of the Council of State to join the Commission at Poona shows that Sir John Simon has now agreed that the Central Committee should sit with the Commission as a joint wing throughout including their provincial nquiry.—A. P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

SIR JOHNS CABLE TO VICEROY ABOUT 25 COMPOSITION

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following telegram dated the 10th September has been received by the Viceroy from Sir John Simon:—

"The Indian Statutory Commission is leaving London on Sept. 27 and is due to arrive at Poona where its first sitting will be held on October 12. The Provincial Committee elected by the Bombay Legislative Council will sit with the Commission in Poona and six out of the eight remaining provincial councils have also already decided to co-operate with us. As regards the proposed Central Committee, Your Excellency will remember that in our letter of 6th February which contemplated a committee, chosen by both the Houses of the Indian Legislature, we laid stress on the fact that we had no wish to dictate its precise composition but were concerned to secure that it should not be composed of an unwieldy number and should be as far as may be representative of British India as a whole. Although the Council of State has resolved to appoint its members to such a Committee the majority of the Legislative Assembly has taken a different view,, and the Commission feels that the time has come when we ought to request Your Excellency to invite the Council of State to elect its proportion of members.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

"We should be grateful if Your Excellency would complete the composition of the Committee in such a manner as you may think most appropriate. We trust this Central Committee will be able to meet us on October 13 at Poona, and as soon as the names of the Committee are available we should propose to arrange as rapidly as possible for the supply to them of the material which will come under our joint consideration. We should like to make it plain that we contemplate that the Committee, as thus constitued, should perform all those functions suggested for the Central Committee in our letter of February 6, and in particular we shall be glad if the Committee's odesire to include its report as an annex to our own document so that both may be presented to the King-Emperor and made public at the same time."—A. P.

M. L. A.'S CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

SIMON SLIGHTS ASSEMBLY

WANTED A NOMINATED COMMITTEE

DISSOLVE ASSEMBLY AND HOLD GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS' CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Sir John Simon's cable has been the subject of discussion in Indian political circles and it is understood that a maifesto as a rejoinder is being issued this evening signed by over sixty members of the Central Legislature challenging Government to dissolve the Assembly and hold a general election on the issue of the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

SURPRISED AT SIMON'S ATTITUDE.

TEXT OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER'S MANIFESTO.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following is the text of a manifesto issued by members of the Central Legislature as a rejoinder to Sir John Simon's cable published to-day.—We the undersigned members of the Indian Legislative Assembly have carefully considered the telegram dated London Sept. 10 received by the Viceroy from Sir John Simon in which the Viceroy is requested to invite the Council of State to elect its proportion of members of the proposed Committee of the Central Legislature to cooperate with the Statutory Commission and so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned to complete the composition of the said Committee in such a manner as he may think most appropriate. We are surprised notwithstanding the clear majority vote of the Legislative Assembly in this behalf passed on February 18 las and the trend of the public feeling made clear during thte debate thereon that Sir John Simon should still persist in evading the weighty and representative opinion of this Assembly on such an important question. We are convinced that on an issue relating to the constitution scheme and other matters connected with the said Commission, the vote of the Assembly more truly and faithfully represents Indian public opinion than any contrary resolutions passed in the Council of State or several Provincial Legislatures. We are still not without hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will not agree to perpetrate on the Legislative Assembly a grave constitutional impropriety amounting to a slight on its dignity and representative character as suggested in the said message but in the event of the Viceroy being inclined to act otherwise we demand that with a view to ascertaining unmistakably public sentiment in the country on this important question the Central Legislature may be dissolved and fresh elections take place on the issue involved in the resolution passed by the Assembly in this matter.

SIGNATORIES TO THE MANIFESTS.

The following members of the Assembly have already signed the manifesto.—

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jayakar, Ishwar Saran, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Moonjee, Messrs Chetty, Ganganand Singh, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Nulkantadas Sherwani Jamnadas Mehta, Neogy, Ranga Iyer, Belvi, Maung Tok Kyi, Pundit Kunzru, Yusuf Imam, B. Das, Shafi, Dawoodj, S. P. Sinha, N. P. Sinha, N. C. Chunder, G. P. Sinha, Aney, Thakurdas Bharagava, Muktar Singh, Ramnarayan Singh, Sesha Iyengar, Badiuzzman, Syed Murtaza, Sarvottam Rao, Phookan, Rajivaranjan. Prasad Sinha Rananiva Singh, Jogiah, Lalchand Navalrao, Lahiri Chowdhury, S. Dutta, S. C. Mitra, and Munshi. Several other members of the Assembly are expected to sign this evening and the signatories will probably total sixtyfive.

INDIA DETERMINED TO WIN SWARAJ

WILL STOP AT NOTHING SHORT OF VIOLENCE

WHAT LUCKNOW CONFERENCE HAS ACHIEVED

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO CRITICS

DELHI, Sept. 11.

Dr. Ansari the President of the All-Parties' Conference in a statement to the Associated Press said that it seemed to him that many of the criticisms levelled at the resolutions passed by the All-Parties' Conference and incidentally at his own conduct in disallowing certain amendments were passed on insufficient information regarding the resolutions passed. They had been before the public ow for more than a week and if they were studied carefully will an open mind and in the light of the fact that the Conference had to discover the maximum of agreement among differing factione their so-called defects and injustices would be sure to disappear. He wanted to draw particular attention to one or two things about the Nehru Report and the resolutions. It was decided at Lucknow that the language of the Commonwealth should be Hindustani written both in the Nagri and the Persian scripts and English would also be used.

GRANT OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The Conference also accepted the grant of communal representation to the Hindu and Moslem minorities as recommended in the Nehru Report in all provinces including Sind. There would, however, be no reservation of seats for either the majority or the minority in Bengal and the Punjab. Moslems of the latter provinces having accepted the recommendations made with the right to revise them after ten years if necessary. Besides communal representation protection of minorities would be provided for in the Declaration of Rights and in the clause relating to amending the constitution so that changes affecting the rigts of Moslem minorities could not be effected without a fair proportion of Mussalmans agreeing to them. Universal adult suffrage had been accepted finally.

BASES OF THE GENERAL SCHEME.

The last resolution passed at Lucknow said:—

"The Conference declares that the agreement and decisions contained in the foregoing resolutions are based upon the assumption that the general scheme sketched out in the Nehru Report and adopted by the Conference will be given effect to as a whole inasmuch as the various provisions thereof are interdependent upon each other and all parties assembled in the Conference hereby agree that every one of them will stand by it as a whole and will refuse to accept any single part of it without giving full force and effect to all the other parts provided that any modification of this scheme may be accepted by the consent and agreement of all parties".

QUESTION OF NATIVE STATES.

Thus it was clear and Dr. Ansari hoped that this would remove all possible doubt and apprehension that tampering with any part of the agreement as a whole by whatever party had been rendered impossible. Dr. Ansari wanted to invite the attention of the Indian States (and by Indian States he meant not only Indian Princes but also the citizens of those states) to the report and debate in open conference dealing with that particular subject. From their study he hoped there would emerge the fact that the relations of British India with them would be based on sympathetic democracy rather than on selfish autocracy. While it was impossible to surrender the rights attaching to the Swaraj Constitution of India it was not their desire to play the part of the interfering autocrat. They vizualized not dictation but sympathetic co-operation.

UNDERTAKING GIVEN TO PRINCES.

They did not desire as the recommendations of the Nehru Committee would show to deprive the Princes of their rights and privileges established by treaties. They would on the other hand respect and honour them. What they expected in return from the Princes was that they should respect and honour the basic principles of Swaraj that was democracy. In other words that they should leave nothing to be desired in their relations with their subjects. India was pledged to democracy and it was but natural to hope that its component parts would honour that pledge if they gave an undertaking to the Princes that they would safeguard their rights and privileges they also gave an undertaking to their subjects that their rights and privileges also would not suffer. That was not all. They did not claim the virtue of omnipotence. Therefore, they provided for an appeal to a supreme court in cases of dispute between the Government of India and the States which had not been the practice of the British Government. Doctor Ansari hoped that it would clear the position as regards the Indian States and that the Indian Princes would cease to frighten themselves with bogies which could only be described as imaginary. He expected that the subjects of Indian States would cease to fear that a Swaraj Government would neglect them. We in a word, he said, request the Indian States to have confidence in and fall into line with us, but the absence of a clear understanding as to the real intention of the resolution and the recommendations is due to faulty study of the proceedings of the conference.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Ansari added that he could not too earnestly appeal to the public to do justice and nothing but the barest justice to the resolutions by studying them and studying them together. He was not unconscious of the disadvantages which the majority of his countrymen had to face through ignorance of English and he knew full justice could not be done to the resolutions unless the Nehru Report was before them. With this end in view the

(Continued on page 8)

COUNCIL OF STATE & SIMON COMMITTEE.

SIR. M. HABIBULLAH'S MOTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that Sir Mahomed Habibullah will table a motion tomorrow in connection with the election of two or three members of the Council of State to cooperate with the Simon Commission. The members elected will meet the Commission at Poona on October 13.—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CABLE TO VICEROY

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TO BE MOVED IN ASSEMBLY?

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

It is understood that the Congress Party Executive will meet tomorrow morning to discuss the question of moving the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the situation arising out of Sir John Simon's cable to the Viceroy.—A. P.

GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIALITIES.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH AT GENEVA CAUSES GREAT STIR.

BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES SHOCKED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—M. Briand in the course of his speech in the League Assembly, declared that Germany had not completely disarmed, had an army of 100,000, composed of officers and non-commissioned men, and behind them an immense reservoir of men who had proved their heroism in war, and capable of joining colours. Germany possessed enormous mechanical resources and productive powers, and it was impossible to argue that a country so powerfully armed for peace from the industrial viewpoint would find difficulty in furnishing material for war.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Another noteworthy passage in M. Briand's speech dealt with Soviet Russia. Although he did not mention Russia by name he said that although Government of one of the great Powers had accepted the Pact renouncing war of aggression, he was not aware whether it had renounced another kind of war "which some regard as a holy war thinking that they alone understand the truth, and desiring to impose what they regard as truth on other countries by force of arms. It is our duty to take into account such circumstances".—Reuter.

IF THE LEAGUE BROKE DOWN!

M. BRIAND FEARS CIVILIZATION WOULD CRUMBLE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—In the League Assembly M. Briand after paying a tribute to the League for its efficacity and reiterating that Anglo-French Naval Agreement was merely a step towards disarmament answered the question why since Germany had disarmed the whole world should not disarm and emphasised the responsibility of various States and their difficulties as regards public opinion.

He denied that the armaments had increased since the Leagues' creation. The only country which had increased armaments was Soviet Russia which suggested with theatrical gesture a complete disarmament.

M. Briand concluded by saying that if the League of Nations broke down civilisation would. Reuter.

BRIAND CARRIED AWAY BY HIS OWN ELOQUENCE

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—M. Briand's speech in the Assembly drawing attention to Germany's war potentialities has the most depressing effect on the German delegation and the German circles in Geneva generally. It seemed to many listeners that he was carried away by his own eloquence and said the things which he did not intend.—Reuter.

BERLIN RECEIVES A SHOCK.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Berlin.—M. Briand's speech has come as a terrible shock to Berlin political circles and. Berlin newspapers, which declare that it is a heavy blow against the policy of Franco-German understanding showing a deplorable distrust of Germany's sincerity and will for peace.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

M. Briand, in an interview, said he was surprised at the stir created by his speech. He declared that he intended to show the efforts that France had made towards peace, and did not intend to convey an impression that Germany had bellicose intentions. Indeed he had pointed out that Germany was disarmed, and emphasised that France was constantly making efforts towards peace. The war potentialities of some countries were indisputable and the problem of disarmament would not be solved without a frank speech. It would be dishonour to France if owing to the attitude of Russia, France should discontinue its efforts towards disarmament.—Reuter.

AUTOMATIC LOOM IN MILLS.

ITS HUGE POTENTIALITIES.

SAVING OF 20 MILLIONS YEARLY TO LANCASHIRE.?

LONDON, September 10.

Mr. Franklin Smith Director of Vickers' addressing a meeting of the members of the United Association of Powerloom overlookers, who witnessed the demonstration of Vickers-Slacord automatic loom at Vickers Works, Crayford, said: "If Lancashire can be equipped with 750,000 of these looms with one man controlling 25 to 30 of them, there will be a saving of 20 millions sterling yearly, and no country in thte world could sustain competition against Britain in the prodhction of textiles".—Reuter's Special.

WRECKED MEN SAVED.

LONDON, September 10.

Copenhagen.—Local authorities in South Greenland have received the news that a motor boat containing Professor Hobbs, airmen Bert Hassell and Parker Crammer and their four companions struck reef on 6th September, and foundered, and all were saved. Assistance is being sent to the wrecked men.—Reuter.

MR. KELLOG CORNERED IN U. S.

WHAT ABOUT ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL TREATY?

PRESSMEN BESIEGE PEACE PACT MAKER.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

New York.—Mr. Kellogg has arrived from Europe. He was besiged by pressmen coming up the harbour. He was annoyed with a question whether the Anglo-French Naval Compromise was consistent with Kellogg Pact and replied that he did not think it had anything to do with it. He understood there was no naval treaty. Both countries said there was no treaty. He explained that he went to Ireland to return Mr. Cosgrave's visit and did not visit England because he had no time.—Reuter.

SIR. AUSTEN'S HEALTH IMPROVES

LONDON, September 10.

Bermuda.—The Steamer Orcoma has wirelessed that Sir Austen Chamberlain's health has greately improved.—Reuter.

India's Ambassador of Peace: A group taken at the "At Home" given to Mrs. Naidu by the Bombay Rashtriya Mandal at the Jinnah Memorial Hall on Monday evening. —Chronicle Photo.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE?

STRIKERS ADVISED TO RETURN TO THEIR VILLAGES

MR. J. B. PETIT CONDEMNS COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

SHARE BROKERS APPROVE DR. DESHMUKH'S SUGGESTIONS

It seems that owing to its unusually long duration, the mill strike in Bombay has now become quite a normal and matter-of-course affair. As usual, a meeting of the strikers was held on Tuesday morning at Naigaum. The principal speaker of the day was Mr. Jhabvala who in the course of his speech made an announcement that he had received a sum of £1,000 (Rs. 14,101) from Moscow for the relief of the strikers. The announcement, no doubt, brought some relief to the strikers. Mr. Jhabvala and other speakers reiterated their advice that the men should immediately return to their native places and not stay on in Bombay in the vain hope of an early settlement.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL CONDEMNED.

Mr. Alwe condemned the Public Safety Bill in his speech and spoke out his apprehension that if the Bill were carried, Mr. Bradley would be the first undesirable who would be forthwith removed from India. Glowing tributes were showered on Mr. Bradley for the yeoman's service he had rendered to the cause of Labour in Bombay. It was proposed that before he departed from India, every Trade Union should entertain him.

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee held on Tuesday morning it was decided to charter a few steamers to facilitate strikers to leave for their villages. It was stated on behalf of the strikers that a large number of them were stranded in Bombay for want of passage money and if a few vessels were hired as soon as the Konkan line started at least ten to twenty thousand strikers would migrate to their villages. "Return to your villages" seems to be the war cry of the leaders.

HOW TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

STOCK BROKERS' SUPPORT

DR. DESHMUKH'S SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has received a reply from the Bombay Stockbrokers' Association approving generally the terms of settlement of the strike proposed by him.

COMMUNISM AT WORK

MR. J. B. PETIT BLAMES STRIKE LEADERS

Asked by a Press representative when the Textile deadlock would end, Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, said:—

"It must end the moment the workers and their leaders realise the plight of the industry and are ready to make adjustments necessary for its existence and growth. Under the pressure of unequal competition, the Bombay Textile Industry has been experiencing great slump. Labour, however, by its misguided activities, has not exactly helped in stabilising the industry on whose prosperity mainly depends the advancement of Labour. We who happen to run the industry have laid bare our figures for the strictest scrutiny and the findings of the Tariff Board show how, in addition to other impediments in our way, we in Bombay are paying a higher wage-bill. The Textile industry of Bombay if it is to survive must be reorganised on more efficient and economic lines. There is the new standardised scheme. It is a scheme formulated after most earnest consideration and based upon details gathered from practical experience. It might be defective here or there. We do not claim perfection for it. We only believe, that reorganised on these lines, the industry might in the future revive. It is for the Labour leaders to prove their sincerity now. If the scheme is accepted and given a fair trial and if it succeeds, Labour will benefit most."

STRIKE LEADERS BLAMED.

"For our part", he continued, "we have done everything we could to end this deadlock. Those who have followed the long negotiations for the setting up of a Conciliation Board would testify to the sincere anxiety of the owners for a fair and just settlement. On every occasion it is the strike leaders who, after securing the maximum concession, broke away by insisting upon impracticable demands. We agreed to the Conciliation Board. We agreed to the terms of reference and we agreed to the inclusion among them the consideration of all the 17 demands. The essential preliminary of all efforts at conciliation is the suspension of all bellicose activities. This the strike leaders would not agree to, except on impossible conditions. Short of submitting to these demands, the owners were prepared to accommodate the workers even so far as the giving of the necessary advances was concerned. They were even willing to agree to a sliding scale in the allowances for the interim period during the enquiry. Still, these leaders would not agree to call off the strike."

COMMUNISM AT WORK?

"Nothing indicates more clearly", continued Mr. Petit, "that these leaders do not regard the dispute as an industrial one than this attitude of theirs. If this is a 'bona fide' industrial dispute, once the issues are referred to a Conciliation Board, both sides must come together and resume work. But, these leaders are not interested in a settlement. They are avowed Communists. Their objective is political. The creation of industrial unrest resulting in economic paralysis is one of their patent methods for ushering in a political revolution. It is to be deplored that the steering wheel of the Labour movement which is still in its beginning in India has fallen into such hands. British Trade Unionists with their greater experience and clearer vision have always given a wide berth to these political exploiters of Labour. Their Trade Union Congress has definitely declined to take the Communist in. Trade Unionism is an industrial movement interested in advancing the welfare of the worker, in organising him as a unit of industry and securing for him his just share in the fruits of his Labour. But these Communists aim at destroying the very agencies of production; and in the turmoil hope to get control of the political machine. Into the hands of these, the Labour movement has slowly and surely drifted in India. It will not be long before Labour is disillusioned that it is being used as a pawn; but it is bound to be a painful progress. And it is the duty of every honest Trade Unionist and well-wisher of Labour to see that the innocent workers are not forced to go through the fire of suffering for their credulity and their ignorance. The action of the British Trade Union Congress is pregnant with a lesson for Indian Trade Unionists. The decisions of British leaders of Labour are born of maturer experience. And Indian Trade Unionists cannot afford to ignore these lessons."

FOREIGN COMPETITOR BENEFITS.

"If the ignorant labourers continue to place their faith in the Communists, they are bound to suffer. They cannot sustain themselves on rosy visions of Labour Raj. Revolutionaries and interested foreigners might finance the Communists for the moment. But, they intend no good to Indian Labour or to Indian Industries. By the prolongation of the deadlock it is the foreign competitor who benefits and that means that the handicaps on the home industry are made heavier. It is well that friends of Labour realised it and advised it properly for the prosperity of the worker is bound up with the growth of the industry.

INDIA DETERMINED TO WIN SWARAJ.

(Continued from Page 7.

Congress was trying its very best to expedite translations of the Report in the principal vernaculars. The translations would be in the hands of the public before the end of September but even that would not finish their duty. It had been decided that immediately after they had reported to the All-India Congress Committee in October some of their leaders would start on tour to explain to their countrymen India's united demand, and, what was more how to enforce it.

UNITED ACTION NEEDED.

Dr. Ansari continued: Let it be clearly understood that no united demand however unanimous it may be is worth the paper it is written on unless there is a united determination to back it with united action. He said that Pandit Motilal Nehru required sanctions for winning what they wanted and it was for the rest of India to supply those sanctions. Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to make up their minds whether theirs would be violent or non-violent sanctions and to work for them in real earnest. May I, he said, on behalf of his countrymen assure Mahatmaji that we have already made up our minds and have chosen non-violence. I also want to give the further assurance to Mahatmaji and the Nehru Committee that India will stop at nothing short of violence to achieve her goal. I appeal to the country in which I include the Indian States to make this assurance possible and confirm it beyond doubt when our leaders visit different parts of the country.—A. P.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION TO NEHRU REPORT

CONGRESS M. L. C'S REFUSE TO JOIN IT

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

28 Muslim members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures have issued a manifesto. The Muslim members of the Congress Party have not joined it. The manifesto runs as under:—

"We, the undersigned Muslim members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures having given our best considerations to the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference on the Nehru Report fully appreciate the labours of the authors of the Report in framing a Constitution for India, but we are afraid that in their anxiety to meet the challenge of Lord Birkenhead the authors of the Report as well as the Conference at Luncknow failed to realise the problem of minorities in India, and omitted to provide safeguards for the protection of their interests—a principle which has been already fully recognized throughout the civilised world. We want to make it quite clear trat no Constitution can be acceptable to Mussalmans unless it provides effective and adequate protection to their interests, for the Conference at Lucknow not only set at naught the demands embodied in the resolutions of the annual session of the All-India Muslim Leagues held at Aligarh in 1925 and in Delhi 1926 but even the proposals of some Muslim leaders formulated at Delhi on 20th March 1927 which were adopted by the National Congress at Madras." The manifesto is signed by the following:—(Punjab) Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Kadir, Mian Shah Nawab, Lieut. Sirdar Muhammad Nawaz, Mian Abdul Haye, Sayed Rajan Bux; (Bengal) Abdulla Suhrawardy, A. H. Guznavi, Muhammad Rafiq, Haji Chowdhri Ismail Khan, Anwarul Azim, Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Mahmood Suhrawardy; (Behar) Shafi Dawoodi, Nawabzada Ashrafuddin and Badiuz Zaman; (Bombay) Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, (Sind) Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Muhammed Oanah Dakhan and W. I. Bhuto; (U. P.) Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, Muhammed Ismail Khan and Yaminkhan; (Madras) Sayed Murtuza Abdul Latiff Farukhi; (N.W.F.) Sir Abdul Qayum; (C.P.) Abdul Khadar Sadiqqi.—A. P.

LOWENSTEIN'S DEATH.

MEDICAL OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Paris.—Lowenstein's death is due to his fall declare medical experts who did not trace toxic substance in his organs. Nature of injuries showed that he was alive when he struck water and condition of heart and kidneys indicated that he was possibly subject to giddiness which might be responsible for his accidental fall.—Reuter Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Sept 11.
Previous Closing Rate	17.98
To-day's Opening Rate	17.87
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	17.77
Difference	—.21
Broach Expectations	Rs. 327 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Sept 11.
Previous Closing Rate	9.46
To-day's Opening Rate	9.29
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	9.25
Difference	—.21

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept 11.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept 11.
1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0
3rd Settlement	60 7 0

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

ASSEMBLY DECIDES AGAINST GIVING INCREMENTS.

GOVT. MEMBERS REMAIN NEUTRAL DURING VOTING

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Discussion was resumed on Haji Abdoola Haroon's resolution urging an enquiry into the Haj Pilgrimage. Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah announced that an agreement had been reached between Government and the Muslim members and he accordingly moved an amendment to omit the provision that the enquiry by the Committee should be open throughout as they recognised that at some stages Government might wish to hold sittings in camera.

The following amended resolution was then passed by the House unanimously.—"That a mixed Committee of officials and non-official Muslims with a clear non-officials majority should be appointed to hold an enquiry and take evidence with a view to investigating the entire question of facilities for pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi ports, the duties and powers of protectors of pilgrims and Haj Committees and all matters pertaining to the pilgrim traffic and to make necessary recommendations for providing better arrangements for pilgrims and mitigating their hardships and inconveniences."

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi moved a resolution recommending that Government should take steps to improve the scale of salary of all High Court Judges.

Mr. Ghuznavi said that since 1899 super-tax had been introduced with the result that the salaries of Judges had decreased further although there had been an increase in the salaries of all the Services. It was consequently becoming increasingly difficult for High Court Judges to live in a manner consistent with the high position they held.

Mr. Crerar said he recognised the importance of the adequate discharge of their duties by Judges which was dependent upon the payment to them of adequate emoluments but as payments were made by the Provincial Governments, the Central Government could only pass the debate on to them for their views.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that before adopting the resolution they must consider whether Provincial Governments, which were being carried on at a loss could bear the additional expenditure. Furthermore if the recommendation was given effect to, Court fee which was already the highest in the world, namely seven and a half per cent. would increase further.

Col. Crawford: Can you get an efficient barrister to accept a Judgeship?

ATTRACTION OF POSITION.

Sir Hari Singh: Yes. They will be ready to come forward not for the emoluments but for the high position. Continuing the speaker said an increament in salary of about four or five hundred rupees a month would not make a judgeship more attractive. Judges of the Federal High Court in America were drawing five thousand dollars annually. The highest salary of a Supreme Court Judge in America was twenty-thousand dollars. America was a rich country but India was notoriously poor. Even at present salaries in India were adequate.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt asked Government not to take part in voting and Mr. Crerar promised that Government members would not vote.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

After lunch Munshi Ishwar Saran said that they could not induce the really best men to accept judgeships by increasing the salary and as the matter concerned local governments who were reluctant to spend money on it he opposed the motion.

Mr. Srinivasa Iengar held that the present salary was ample.

Replying to the debate Mr. Ghaznavi maintained that an increase was called for. He was willing to accept amendments to his motion incorporating house rent allowances which if not expressly referred to in his resolution was there in spirit.

The resolution was put to the vote and defeated by 47 votes to 22 Government remaining neutral.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Sardar Jowahir Singh's resolution was moved with the Chair's permission by Mr. Chatterjee. It urged Government to sanction a substantial grant capital and recurring for the furtherance of girls' education in the centrally administered territories and that as a first step towards this a well staffed uptodate college should be established for the training of women teachers and that a Committee to include women should be appointed to report on the subject. Mr. Chatterjee said the benefits of education must be extended to girls in full measure. The country could not be fit for Swaraj until girls were educated. There was a most remarkable disparity between the expenditure incurred on the education of boys and on that of girls.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh moved an amendment urging compulsory primary education for girls between the years of six and eleven and the establishment of a womens training school for the purpose.

The House adjourned till tomorrow and the debate will consequently be resumed on the next day for non-official resolutions.

GENERAL STRIKE ON N. G. S. RY.

STRIKERS REJECT UNION'S PROPOSAL

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 11.

The threatened railway strike commenced to-day. At the opening time a large number of workmen assembled near the loco-shops but few went in excepting Anglo-Indians, who entered under police protection. Sir Akbar Hyderi and Messrs. Rosenhal, Spalding, Loco Superintendent Venkatramreddy, Commissioner City Police, Pears, Superintendent of the Railway Police and other officers were present at the gates and sent emissaries to various groups of men enquiring why the workmen were staying out, but received no response. The train service throughout is quite normal, and arrangements have been made with a view to preventing any dislocation. The engineering workshops in the vicinity are hardly affected though some workmen are absent.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Secunderabad traffic staff are working, though an undercurrent of unrest is reported among the menials. Mr. Vaman Naik at whose persuasion the workmen resumed before is not in the station and the Workmen's Union is apparetly not functioning as the strikers are not agreeable to accepting the Union's proposals. Everything is peaceful and no violence has been reported.—A. P.

EARLIER MESSAGES

HYDERABAD Sept. 10.

A feeling of uncertainty and suspense prevails here in view of the General Strike threatened to be called to-morrow, when the railway workmen's four days notice to the Agent expires.

The officials quarters are, however, optimistic that the strike will not materialise. They are confident that the railway service will not be disorganised. But the determination of a majority of the workmen to go on strike, if their grievances are not met or if at least an official undertaking is not given to-day to consider their grievances satisfactorily, appears to be unshaken.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress with a view to averting dislocation of train service. Mr. Venkatram Reddy, Commissioner, City Police, and Major Amir Sultan, Assistant Commissioner, are making earnest efforts to prevent a strike and to safeguard the workmen's interest at the same time.

Sir Akbar Hydari is also reported to be exerting his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

WORKERS ASKED TO WAIT.

Mr. Venkatram Reddy Addressed a meeting of workmen last evening. He said that the local railway authorities were not empowered to do anything without consulting the Board of Directors in London He, therefore, exhorted the men to await the Board's decision, which was expected by the end of October. He emphasised that if they would undertake not to go on strike for two months, Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. Rosenthal, Acting Agent, and Mr. Spalding, Loco Superintendent, would assure them that their grievances would receive sympathetic consideration.

The following are the demands of the men:—(1) Wages to be paid in British currency, (2) workmen to be allowed to travel free by suburban trains, (3) strike pay to be given, (4) one month's privilege leave and 15 days casual leave for each work man, (5) hours system and grades to be removed, (6) previous service bonus, gratuity, etc. not to be forfeited, (7) no victimization in the case of the last two points already conceded by the Agent.—A. P.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 10.

A deadlock has occurred in the negotiations for averting a railway strike.

As promised by Mr. Venkatram Reddy, the Commissioner of Police, yesterday, through the intervention of Sir Akbar Hydari, a notice was circulated to-day at the railway workshops under the signatures of Sir Akbar, Official Director, and Mr. Rosenthal, the Acting Agent, stating that the workmen's grievances would be placed before the Board of Directors in London, but the workers have decided on a general strike from to-morrow. The workmen's leaders posted side by side with the Agent's notice, an appeal to the men to ignore the official promises and to go on a general strike. Extensive police arrangements have been made.—A.P.

AGENT'S NOTICE.

The Agent's notice, summarised, says:—The locomotive and carriage workmen through certain accredited representatives presented at the finance office the following grievances:—(1) wages should be paid in British currency, (2) suburban trains should be run free, (3) wages should be given for the strike period, (4) one month's privilege leave and fifteen days' casual leave should be recognised, (5) the hour system and grades should be removed, (6) previous service bonus and gratuity should not be forfeited, (7) there should be no victimisation.

Items six and seven were immediately agreed to by the Agent and the necessary assurance was communicated to the representatives of the workmen. With regard to the remaining demands it was pointed out they could not be dealt with except by the Board of Directors in London. It was promised that data would be collected for the consideration of the grievances and definite recommendations would be made to the Board as early as possible, but at least two months should elapse before a reply could be received. The notice added that the Agent has collected data which he hopes will be ready for posting to London by 21st September. These are expected to reach London by 8th October, leaving only a fortnight for consideration. The reply is expected to be despatched from London by 25th October and it should be received at Secunderabad by 10th November, so that the final decision of the Company will reach the men before the 15th of November. In accordance with the promise given by the workmen to Sir Akbari Hydari, the men should await the decision of the Board of Directors and continue to work as usual.

It has been notified to the men wanting to work that Government will take measures to protect them against interference and intimidation.—A. P.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO OFFICIAL ACTION NOTIFIED YET

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 11

The strike situation is unchanged and entirely peaceful. The contagion has not apparently spread beyond Lallaguda, though it is rumoured that engineering shops and Secunderabad station traffic menials contemplate going on strike to-morrow. Statistics obtained at closing time to-day show that 42 men were working in the loco shops as against the recent normal Attendance of 2740 and in the running shed at Lalaguda 62 against the normal strength of 388. These present were chiefly Anglo-Indians. No official action has been notified yet. Traffic is normal.—A. P.

INTERPELLATIONS.

OIL INDUSTRY REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept 11.

At question time Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that the Tariff Board's report on the oil industry would be published on September 12.

Mr. Mackworth Young, the Army Secretary, was asked by Pandit Kunzru for information regarding British regiments set apart for internal security purposes.

Mr. Mackworth Young replied that he regretted he could not in the public interest disclose the information.

Pandit Kunzru then read extracts from "Lord Rawlinsons Life" stating that 28 British and 26 Indian regiments were kept for internal security, and asked why Government should hesitate to give the information on the present position.

Mr. Mackworth Young said he regretted he could not add to his previous answer.—A. P.

AFGHAN NATIONAL FLAG.

RISING SUN INSTEAD MOSQUE ADOPTED.

GRAND ASSEMBLY TO TAKE PLACE AFTER 5 YEARS.

PESHAWAR Sept. 10.

The final sitting of the Afghan Grand Assembly has ended. A new design for the Afghan National Flag was decided upon. The Flag in future will be red, green and black with a Rising Sun shown above the wheat-covered mountains, emblematic of a progressive agricultural nation. The design is headed by inscriptions.

The King closing the Assembly announced that the next session will take place after five years, but 1/50th of the delegates will remain in Kabul to sit in the new National Assembly.—A. P.

NO PROTECTION FOR OIL INDUSTRY

RELEVENT FACTS WITHHELD FROM GOVERNMENT

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

PRESIDENT'S SEVERE STRICTURES

The Report of the Indian Tariff Boa d regarding the grant of protection to the oil industry is just published. It consists of a majority report signed by Messrs. A. F. Mathias and J. Mathai. The Minority report is signed by the President, Mr. P. P. Ginwalla. The Board, however, is unanimous in the main conclusion that no case for protection has been made out by the oil industry. The President observes: "It is difficult to regard the present as a "bona fide" application except perhaps in the case of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company....The failure to disclose material facts might alone have justified a summary dismissal of the application in the interest of public discipline."

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the oil industry has been published. The Board was asked by Government in March 1928 to report among other things, "whether it is in the national interest that protection against the dumping of imported kerosene should be given, and if so in what form and for what period." The Board's Report consists of a majority and a minority report. But the Board is unanimous in its opinion that no case has been made out for protection to the oil industry.

The following is a summary of the conclusions of the majority of the Tariff Board consisting of Mr. A. E. Mathias and Mr. J. Mathai:—

(1) We have taken the equivalent of world parity at Indian ports to mean not necessarily a fair selling price but the price of imported kerosene with reference to which the price of kerosene in India would be fixed ex-main installation in normal conditions.

(2) On this interpretation we consider that the price should be determined by the f. o. b. American Gulf price 'plus' freight from Gulf ports to India and incidental charges such as profit, storage, duty, etc. Taking inferior and superior kerosene in the same proportion as the Indian production we estimate the equivalent of world parity at Indian ports at Rs. 4-8-4 per unit of 8 Imperial gallons in bulk.

(3) As a result of the war, prices have been affected in different degrees in different areas and the average price obtained by the Companies varies somewhat. Since the greater portion of the sales in India is made by the Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, we think that the average price obtained by it ex-installation for all areas in India other than the economic areas of the Assam and Attock Oil Companies, namely Rs. 3-10-9 per unit of 8 Imperial gallons in bulk, may fairly be taken as the current price of kerosene. This figure represents the price at which indigenous oil and imported oil are sold by the Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, in the Indian market.

(4) We find therefore that the sale of kerosene in India below world parity as a result of the price war is established.

(5) We find that the oil production in the main field in Burma, viz., Yenangyaung is now definitely on the decline, and though in the Singu and Indaw fields in Burma, and in the Assam and Attock, fields, there is the prospect of enhanced production, it is clearly a matter of considerable importance to the future oil production of India, that the Companies should be in a position to continue prospecting and development work.

(6) On examining the financial position of the Companies we find that profits have been considerably reduced and we have considered whether the reduction in profits is such as to affect seriously the development and prospecting work undertaken by the Companies.

(7) We find that the reduction in profits resulting from the price may lead to some restriction of development work in the case of one or two companies. But we are satisfied that no premature closing of oil wells will be necessary and that the present production of oil is not likely to be affected to any serious extent.

(8) A very considerable part of the reduction of the profits is due to the fall in prices of products other than kerosene due to overproduction in America. As the American conditions improve, the effect will be reflected in prices in India.

(9) Since the proportion of the various petroleum products is not fixed but is variable within certain limits with little change in the cost of refining, it is probable that in this direction the Indian Companies may to some extent obtain relief from the effects of the price war.

(10) Although the present price war may continue for some time, it appears that the Royal Dutch Shell Group and the Indian Companies associated with it will endeavour to stabilize kerosene prices at or slightly above their present level. We think therefore that the most acute period in the price war is past.

(11) We eblieve that one of the immediate consequences of the price war will be to stimulate the Indian Companies not only to undertake measures of economy and to make the fullest use of their oil resources, but also to adopt their plant and processes so as to return a higher proportion of the more valuable products.

(12) We have considered the various national interests affected by the Industry and the effect of the price war on them and we are of opinion that no case has been made out for safeguarding the Indian Oil Industry against the sale of imported kerosene below world parity.

(13) We consider, however, that the recent reductions in railway freight on petrol and other oil products will seriously affect the Attock Oil Company's position in competing with foreign oil, since these reductions do not apply to the transport of oil within the economic area served by the Attock Oil Company. We recommend that this matter should be carefully considered by Government.

(14) We find that it is improbable that foreign petrol will be imported into India on any considerable scale within two years. It is impossible to foresee what the market arrangement between the various companies will be at the end of this period or to determine whether the price war will then extend to petrol. In any case we consider that no immediate measures are called for.

The following is the summary of minority report, signed by Sir P. P. Ginwala, the President of the Board:—

1. The real causes of the rate war were very different from those alleged by the applicants.

2. The rate war was commenced by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group with the knowledge and active co-operation of the Burmah Oil Company and its Indian associate Companies, part of the consideration for the entry of the latter group into the war being an agreement by the Asiatic Petroleum Company to compensate them against losses arising out of the rate war.

3. These and other material facts were not brought to the notice of the Government of India and disclosed a lack of candour amounting almost to deliberate *mala fides* which in the interest of public discipline might have justified a summary dismissal of the application.

4. The expression "world parity" price as used by the applicant Companies means the f.o.b. price of kerosene at the Mexican Gulf ports. Its equivalent at Indian ports is that price *plus* the charges incidental to importation including freight, insurance, importer's profit at 10 per cent. on the c.i.f. price, landing, storage and the revenue Customs duty.

5. There is no satisfactory evidence either as regards f.o.b. Gulf prices or freights from Gulf ports to India and consequently no reliable estimate of the equivalent of American parity at Indian ports is possible.

6. With the exception of about 5 per cent. sold directly by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, the whole of the indigenous kerosene was formerly sold by the Pool and is now sold by the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited. The latter also sells about 25 per cent. of the imported kerosene. The prices both of the indigenous and the foreign oil marketed by this Company has been deliberately kept lower than economic considerations alone would have justified and are therefore unreal.

7. Accepting the figures supplied by the applicant Companies, except as regards profit which item I have reduced from 10 to 2 1/2 per cent. the equivalent of American parity at Indian ports between January, 1927, and March, 1928, was Rs. 4-6-4 per unit for superior and Rs. 4/3/8 for the average of the superior and inferior kerosene, and since April, 1928, Rs. 4/9/9 and Rs. 4/7/1 per unit respectively.

8. The average prices of imported kerosene from September, 1927 to date have not fallen below American parity and no dumping, that is, the sale of imported kerosene below American parity, has therefore been established.

9. The claim of the indigenous industry to sell kerosene at prices equivalent to American parity cannot be admitted without conceding to the Oil Trusts a perpetual monopoly.

10. The real equivalent of world parity at Indian ports is the price at which under competitive conditions kerosene is or can be imported on a commercial scale. Russian oil has been so imported and landed in India duty paid at Rs. 3/10/7 per unit for superior and Rs. 3/7/11 for superior and inferior combined. On these figures the indigenous industry has been realizing prices very considerably above world parity.

11. The three principal applicants for protection are the British Burmah Petroleum Company, the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company and the Attock Oil Company. The Attock Oil Company's realized prices have always been higher than American parity and that Company has suffered no injury by the rate war. Between January, 1927, and March, 1928, the British Burmah Petroleum Company received Rs. 16,39,329 and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Rs. 3,03,376 in excess of the amounts realizable on the basis of American parity and any diminution of their profits resulting subsequent to that period from the rate war will not affect their financial position for 18 months and 6 months respectively.

12. If the prices now current for all petroleum products are unremunerative, the industry should take such steps as may be necessary to ask for an enquiry in the ordinary way for the purpose of investigating the question whether it should be granted protection.

13. There is evidence that during the six months between January and July, 1927, an additional burden of more than Rs. 1 1/4 crores was thrown on the consumer by the indigenous industry and the foreign importers by the selling prices being in excess of American parity.

14. The claim of the indigenous industry that the poor consumer has benefited by the Pool's maximum price policy has not been established.

15. There is evidence which suggests that all petroleum products are being sold in India at exorbitant prices owing to oil business being in the hands of Oil Trusts, and that the consumer has to pay a sum which may amount to Rs. 5 crores per annum in excess of economic prices.

16. It is in the national interest that the subject be further explored with the object of bringing about a reduction in the exorbitant prices of petroleum products. The importation of crude oil and the erection of refineries by Rupee Companies particularly in Bombay or the control by Government of prices is suggested as a possible line of action which might result in the lowering of prices.

17. A shortage of petrol may lead to a rate war though it is difficult to predict its date or the form it may take.

18. No case has been established for the grant of protection in any form either as regards kerosene or petol and no recommendations therefore are made.

TATA STEEL WORKS

PRODUCTION FOR AUGUST

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1928 was:—

Pig Iron, Steel Ingots, Finished Steel, 23,112, 5,746, 8,538; tons respectively.

DEATH OF FRENCH SENATOR FOR INDIA.

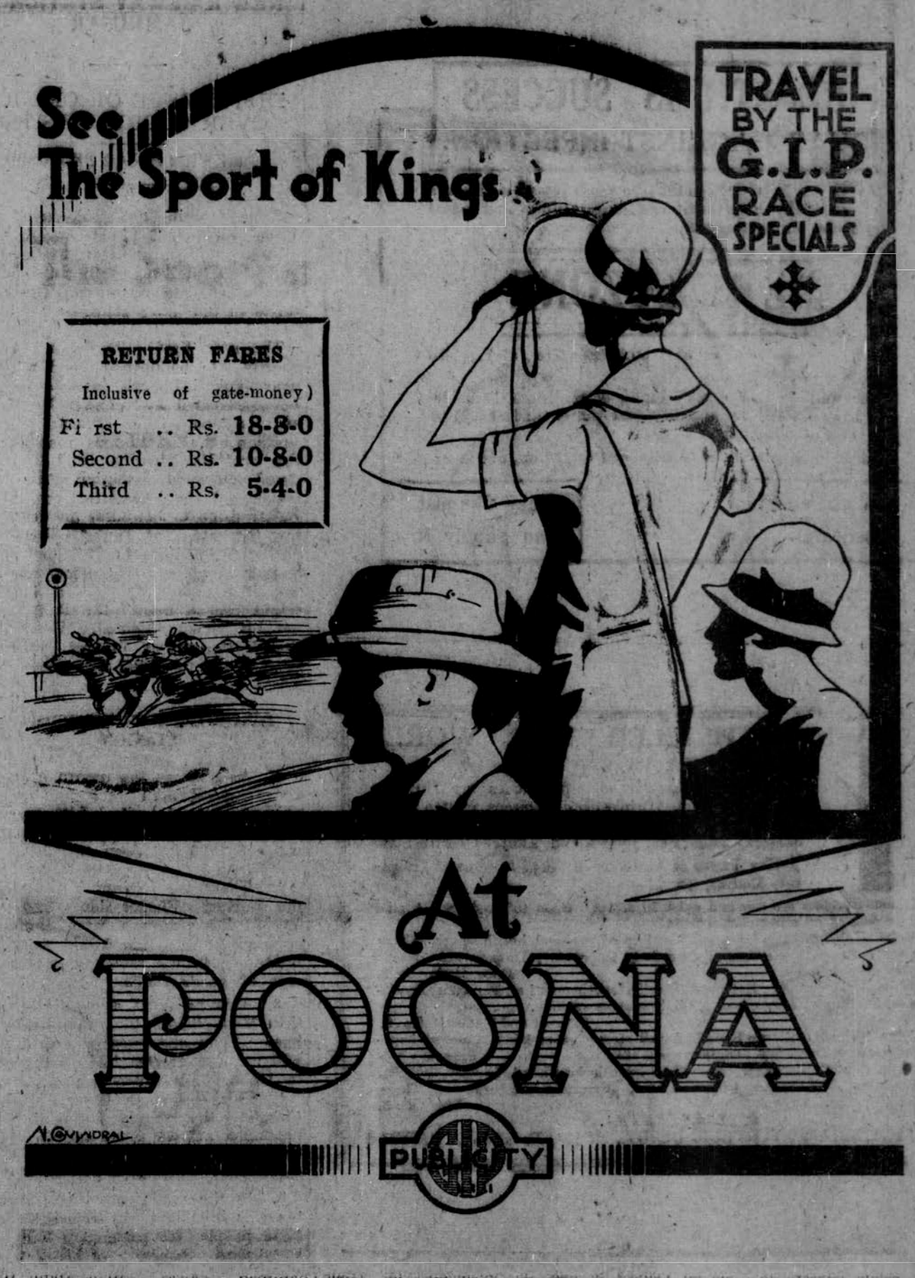
LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—The death has occurred of M. Bluysen, Senator for India. His skull was fractured as result of a fall from a carriage when its horse bolted. —Reuter.

MR. GUZDAR SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Jal E. Guzdar who was charged with cheating the National Bank in respect of five lakhs of rupees was found guilty under Section 420 I.P.C. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. Guzdar was brought to Calcutta from Bangalore under arrest and the whole of the property concerned was recovered. The charge was brought in connection with the title deeds of a house in Chowringhee.—A. P.



BOMBAY "GIRL'S" SUIT AGAINST SIR TUKOJIRAO.

EX-MAHARAJA'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

CASE TO BE HEARD IN BOMBAY.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Norman Kemp at the High Court in the appeal filed by Sir Tukojirao Holker ex-Maharaja of Indore against the order of Mr. Justice Davar granting leave to admit the suit filed against him by Sevkebai, a 'Naikan' woman of Bombay, to recover Rs. 1,80,000 in respect of false imprisonment, misappropriation of the property and forcible seizure of her house.

Sir Tukojirao objected to the suit being admitted in this High Court on the grounds that he was a foreigner, and that the alleged offences which constituted the causes of action had taken place in Indore, and also that the evidence and other materials for the case could be more conveniently available at Indore.

Their Lordships dismissed Sir Tukojirao's appeal and confirmed the order granting leave to file the suit under clauses 12 and 14 of Letters Patent.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION UNWORKABLE!

MR. SPENDER'S FEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

In an article in the "Daily News" on Dominion Home Rule for India, Mr. J. A. Spender says that the draft scheme is a very interesting and ingenious piece of work, but it assumes that the Constitution on the Western democratic model will work for 300 million people, scattered over a vast area, a great majority of which would not participate in it, and have no effective knowledge of it. In India such a Constitution would mean the rule of a small political class which at present will have great difficulty in making its writs run. Whatever future may hold, a beginning must be with Provincial Councils.—Reuter.

Peshawar—Mulla Abdul Haq commonly known is Manki Mulla the leading Muslim divine of Peshawar District is dead and has been succeeded by Abdul Razak his son.—A. P.

"FORWARD" CASE.

NO STAY OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

HIGH COURT DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The rule issued on behalf of Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor of "Forward" for a stay of the criminal proceedings against him in view of the suit for damages brought against "Forward" has been discharged by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Jack.

After the accident on the East Indian Railway at Belur "Forward" published certain matter for which it is being criminally prosecuted on a charge of inciting class hatred and a suit for damages has been brought against the paper by the Secretary of State and certain railway officials claiming Rs. 10 lakhs.

Without expressing any opinion on the question which might come before a Magistrate their Lordships observed that the present case was not one in which criminal proceedings should be stayed. The issues in the two matters were different. It might be that the case was on the border line but it was not one of those cases in which criminal proceedings should be stayed.—A. P.

SIKH POLITICAL PRISONER IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING LETTER OUT OF JAIL

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

Sardar Randhir Singh who is undergoing a sentence of transportation for life passed in the Lahore conspiracy case in 1916 under Section 121 I. P. C. is being prosecuted on a charge of breach of jail discipline.

It is alleged that the prisoner attempted to send out a packet of letters for publication in the press through another prisoner, Bhimsen who was to be released.

Randhir Singh denies the knowledge or connection with any letter. Bhimsen's story is that one day he was removed to another cell and a book was left behind for another prisoner to read and it was returned the next day as he was to be released. It is further alleged that the book which was in Bhimsen's possession was searched and found to contain a packet of letters inside the cover. The case is proceeding in the jail.—A. P.

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PUT away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good, and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limbs will become normal and you will again enjoy good health.

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in the proportion of one tablespoon to a tumbler of water.

The well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide, it has no equal for stability and purity and should be in every household.

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Accept no Substitutes. | Your Chemist can supply it.

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Swami Seetharamji's wonderful powers are Thrilling and Sensational. Drinks deadly poisons, molten brass, Carbolic and Nitric Acid. Sits over fire. Tested by doctors, Maharajas, judges and awarded certificates.

X-Ray Photo of his stomach taken in General Hospital, Madras, on 24—9—21.

His famous Specifics are sure and quick in action. Boon to Mankind. A trial will convince you of its miraculous effects

(1) **Vajra Kalpam.** The greatest blood producer and health giver. Cures rapidly Anaemia, Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Dropsy, etc. Makes you disease proof. Price Bottle Rs. 3.

(2) **Maha Anda Tailam.** Renowned Specific for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hydrocele, Swelling of Joints, etc. Rapidly reduces swelling. Internal and External Rs. 5.

(3) **Jirna Kalpam.** A sure Specific for all stomach complaints. Cures all hopeless cases of Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea, etc. Price Rs. 1-4.

(4) **Maha Gandak Rasayan.** Marvellous Specific for Chronic Leprosy, Syphilis, Black and Red Patches, Chronic Ulcers, Carbuncles, Diabetes, etc. Hope for Hopeless. Price Rs. 3.

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Model No. 152—Single spring Rs. 70.
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NEW RAILWAY STATION AT JAMBUSAR

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER CHOICE OF SITES

AN UNPOPULAR PROPOSED

Some prominent residents of Jambusar, on behalf of the people, have sent the following letter to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities putting forward their grievances. The signatories of the letter state:—

The new Kavi Jambusar line is shortly to be opened and a station near Tankari Bhagol was proposed to be constructed by one Mr. Vakharia against the general public opinion, the unanimous resolution of the local Municipality, and the considered and weighty opinion of the Mamlatdar and that therefore the DTS of Bulsar came to Jambusar on 6-9-28 and saw the site at Tankali Bhagol and also at Mira Bhagol. It is not finally known which site that officer approved but it is feared that Mr. Vakharia might prevail upon the Railway and get his view accepted. We submit that if the site at Tankari Bhagol is selected the following defficulties would arise:—

DISADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED STATION.

1. As soon as the monsoon sets in, water on all sides accumulates and presents a fearful site. Last year during the flood havoc, tre road was under water 8 to 9 feet deep.

2. There are 7 ginning factories on the Tankari Bhagol side and therefore in the season a large number of carts ply, and this would work as a hindrance to the safe and speedy passage of goods traffic.

3. This being at a greater distance than Mira Bhagol the merchants will have to pay one rupee per cart which will mean a greater loss to the public in labour and conveyance charges.

4. This is on a lower level and therefore the railway authorities have put up a culvert there and in case of heavy rain the goods are likely to be submerged in water.

5. As the road from this station to town is inhabited by Bheels and low caste people, tre passengers will be in a constant danger of being waylaid and looted.

6. There is not a single portable sweet water well here and therefore the passengers will have to use dirty and insanitary water.

7. In the face of armed petrolling by the watch men of the factories certain rascals commit thefts of cotton and loiter here and trere at night and the passengers are likely to be looted by them.

In order to obviate all the difficulties referred to above, the Jambusar public represented that the proposed station may be built at Mira Bhagol instead of at Tankari Bhagol. The liberal minded Mr. Lalji Ramji, owner of a gin and press factory, Sheth Shapurji Hormusji and other cotton factory owners have sympathised with the public and given their opinion that the station may be built at Mira Bhagol. The freight earned by railway because of the export of the cotton bales would compare very unfavourably with that actually paid by other merchants dealing in other commodities and these merchants prefer Mira Bhagol to Tankari Bhagol.

ADVANTAFES OF MIRA BHAGOL SITE

If the site is selected at Mira Bhagol the following benefits will accrue:—

1. The road is on a higher level and therefore the railway need not construct a culvert there.

2. No rain water would collect there.

3. It is very near the town. The merchants will have to pay only six annas as conveyance charges instead of one Rupee as at Tankari Bhagol with the result that trade will increase considerably as there would be less of labour and conveyance charges.

4. There is a vast open space, and any number of carts can come and go very conveniently. This site is inhabited by Kachhias and others who are agriculturists and therefore trere would be less danger of loot and theft.

5. There are two sweet water wells on this site; one constructed by the railway authorities and one privately owned.

6. Hindoo Passengers coming by night train may safely and conveniently halt at Ramji Mandir and Muslim passengers may halt at Bakarsa Peer. The railway authorities have seen both the sites. If the train is detained for 5 minutes at Tankari Bhagol the purpose of Mr. Vakharia would be served if he is given a siding there so that he might conveniently dispatch his cotton bales from there.

7. The population of Jambusar is about 10 thousand, and there are two stations in such a town at present, one known as Jambusar Road and the other styled as Jambusar Junction. Mira Bhagol is centrally situated and it is very convenient to all concerned. If a regular well managed station is built here the railway Company can very conveniently abolish the other two stations mentioned above and the public in general and casual passengers will find it extremely convenient to reach the town in the quickest and the easiest manner possible.

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MIRRORS OF THE LUCKNOW BARADARI.

(Continued from page 6.)

sadly apologetic. Jawaharlal's daggers had missed few marks.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

That brings me to the mover of the offending resolution, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA—somebody with unconscious humour blundered out Pandit Madan Molvi—a product of the 19th century and a capable representative of his fellow Victorians. A worthy exponent of the prose of Dominion Status, Malaviyaji brought the wrath of Jawaharlal by quoting John Stuart Mill and the historian Green. He may well wonder why anybody should object to his fidelity to masters who have undoubtedly inspired him. Indeed he did wonder....

Malaviyaji is invariably accompanied by a boon companion in optimism. There is now a race between him and his companion. It is to be seen who wins by reaching 1930 first. Personally I am inclined to back Malaviyaji on his present form. The success of the Conference has made him visibly younger and more energetic and he is sure to get home well in front of his optimism.

DOCTOR ANNIE BESANT.

However the financial expert of Free India may prepare the balance sheet of debit and credit as between England and India, there is one debt that India owes to England obviously and undoubtedly. That debt is Annie Besant. Those who had watched her attending the proceedings of the first sub-Committee of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi from day to day, seldom intervening except when necessary and then effectively and to the point but following with earnest attention every detail of the proceedings with a pencil and a lot of paper, alone can realise what service Doctor Annie Besant has rendered to Constitution making. She is nothing less, as she has never been anything less, than an inspiration.

She has sacrificed much for her adopted Motherland. She crowned all her sacrifices at Lucknow by accepting Pandit Motilal Nehru's draft and adopting it as her own child.

SRIJUT C. VIJAYARAGAVACHARIAR: The lie direct to octogenarianism, the retort courteous to the implications of "age", he is supple constitutionally and subtle as a constitutionalist. He is the envy and despair of University Professors of Constitutional Law and History. What he does not know about the principles and practice of Constitution is not worth enduring. He is an authority on authorities.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI: History goes to prove that he loves solitary glory and he guards it with almost ferocious jealousy. He cannot share that glory which has come to be his exclusive monopoly even with one other person. That explains the absence of seconders to his propositions.

Maulana is an institution. He is a perpetual reminder of the truth that nothing is best in this best of all possible worlds. He is the one bright streak that can always be depended upon to relieve the dull drab sameness and monotony of unanimity. No Conference can be complete without him. Of late he has developed another fascinating characteristic and in this too he has so far enjoyed almost exclusive monopoly—walking "au rebours": He is trying to march towards Independence with his face in the opposite direction of Separate Electorates. He is also at present engaged on the difficult experiment of having the cake and eating it away too. And now—

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU: Some write poetry, some speak poetry and some sing poetry. Mrs. Naidu does all—and more. She radiates poetry. She is an idealist and a dreamer. But that is nothing. The great thing about her idealism and dreaming is that they are infectious. They become part and parcel of your own being. No wonder when Sarojini Naidu warbles, as she did at Lucknow, you begin to hear echoes of your own sentiments.

Dekhna taqrir ki lazzat ke jo usne kaha.
Main ne yeh jana ke goya yeh bhi mere dil men hai.

She is to be congratulated. No. India is to be congratulated on appointing Mrs. Naidu as its Ambassador to the free Nations of the world. If I were not an Indian, especially a non-violent Indian, I would have asked her to bring me the head of a certain American.

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A man named Thunneri Moonusawmy (45) employed as lander in the Nundydroog Mine while landing a bowk containing quartz with another lander at 11/15 on Friday night in No. 2 Auxiliary Henry shaft pushed the bowk into the sink not noticing that the sink door was open. Both he and the Bowk precipitated into the sink about 100 feet below. Munisawmy died on the spot. The other lander saw that the sink door was open and let go the Bowk and saved himself. It was their duty to close the sink door.

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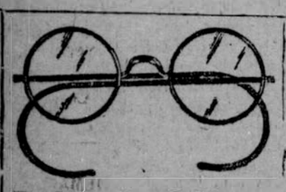

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ALIGARH DUTY SOCIETY,

APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim University Duty Deputation is to visit your city shortly. The Duty Society provides scholarships and debts of honour to poor and deserving students of the University. It is an institution which has done valuable service to the community. While on the one hand, it has enabled thousands of poor students, who had been otherwise deprived, to obtain the benefits of higher education, on the other it has produced amongst the alumni of our "alma-mater" a spirit of service, sacrifice, sympathy and fellowship, which we are rightly proud of. The Duty Society runs its own tea shops on various occasions at Aligarh, and well-to-do students of the University serve there as waiters, etc., with an enthusiasm and "esprit-de-crops" worthy of a national institution. And it is a noteworthy tradition that those who receive any help from the Society, are not allowed to go abegging round the country in Duty Deputations or to serve in the Duty Shops. Their well-off brethren do all that. The Society is so particular about their sense of self-respect, that their names are kept secret as long as they are actually receiving help, to save them from a notion of inferiority about themselves and to enable them to maintain their prestige in the Society.

The Duty Society is planning to build a Duty Hotel, the rent from which will be a permanent source of income to the Society. Besides, it intends to provide at least two scholarships for studies abroad every year. These schemes require money, for which we have to depend upon the generosity of the rich public. It costs Duty Society so much to send a Deputation from Aligarh down to Bombay. But we have great hopes, because the the Bombay public has always been so magnanimous and we trust that this time also we will not come back disappointed. A little act of charity on the part of the public-spirited and generous mercantile community of Bombay will be such a great help to us in discharging our duty towards those of our brethren, who suffer the worse form of tantalization, by standing thirsty and shivering at the brink of the fountain of knowledge, unable to quench their thirst.

Sir, I hope you will agree with me that the one great set back on our national aspirations is the illiteracy of the masses. We have got to kill the monster of illitracy everywhere. But we can do so of illitracy every where. But we can do so only through such bodies as the Duty Society.

Our Society works independently of communal feelings, and while we have received munificenpt help from many of our Hindu and Parsi patrons, we have also liberally provided scholarships for the non-Muslim deserving students. I am proud that ours is the only denominational institution, which has given pecuniary help indepent of communal considerations.

I am not unaware of the fact that there is a lot of gossip going on in the country about our institution, on account of some unfortunate circumstences. But I hope those who have read the report of the Rahmatullah Committee more closely, must have been satisfied that there is nothing essentially wrong with our University. There was some trouble in the administration of the University and party feelings amongst the members of the Staff, which had nothing to do direct with the students. I am glad to tell you that the trouble has passed, differences patched up and we are once more entering into an era of progress and prosperity. Aligarh has seen many a crisis, but it has always come out of it as fresh as ever. The spirit of Aligarh will never die and will always be the envy of other institutions. While declaring the examination standards satisfactory and even higher than many other universities the Rahmatullah Committee could not help ringing the note that there was at Aligarh excellent material which could exercise a strong and healthy influence throughout India. I hope after a couple of years, I shall be able to tell you that we justify these words in every sense.—Yours etc.

ATAULLAH JAN,
Vice-President, Muslim,
University Union. Aligarh.

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"PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Messrs. Madan and Dadachanji have feebly replied to the spirited statement of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the popular leader of the Bombay Youths, in the columns of "The Chronicle", under the caption "Physician Heal Thyself."

As a member of the Youth's League it is my bounden duty to reply to the insinuations and allegations made against the Youth's movement by these two worthies in the extremely hospitable columns of the old dame of Beri Bunder, under the heading "Communism in India—Youth Movement Condemned." Need we assure these two worthies who have assumed the high role of giving gratuitous and cheap advice to Bombay Youths, that no one will be scared away by their associating the activities of the youths with those of the Red Bolshies? All of us know too well how the frantic efforts of these two exalted gentlemen miserably failed to persuade the patriotic Parsi community to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Having been well snubbed there, they have diverted their superior mental abilities to save the youths from falling into headlong ruin. The Youth's movement is based on too strong and lasting a foundation to be shattered or coerced into submission by the profound warnings of such sacred elders, or even by any kind of repression by the bureaucracy. That the clarion-call of Bardoli could gather together at a moment's notice, a large band of enthusiastic youths, out of which no less than five were young ladies hailing from the illustrious community of Messrs. Madan and Dadachanji, the most conspicuous of whom were Miss Freny Bhesania and her sister, with their brave mother, Mrs. Meherbai Bhesania, is crowning proof of the sterling fact that the worst threat of autocracy and the chastisement of the goal have but their own sublime charms to the youths in the service of the afflicted country. The disgruntled writers of the epistle to the Editor of "The Times" have wound up with a piteous appeal to the Minister of Education to follow in the reactionary footsteps of the Egyptian prototype, who passed drastic regulations against the Egyptian University students that took part in political agitation.

Messrs. Madan and Dadachanji want to draw inspiration for us from the sad experience of Professor John A. Buyers of the University College of Nottingham, who gave out his personal opinion that he found several hundred Indian students who "were almost all bitter opponents of British rule", and who form "the centre of revolt..... against Great Britain." Let us hope the Youth's League will not fail to call a mass meeting of the Bombay Youths to express their unalloyed sympathy with this luminary of a British University. This much of consolation to the English Professor.

The young Indian student breathing the changing air of the changeless East has come to realise fully what it means to be pining away in helotry, and how much of the national energy and resources have been drained into alien channels and hence his determination to contribute his mite towards his country's emancipation. Yet Messrs. Madan and Dadachanji have risen from their deep slumber at this time of the day "to startle with their revelations", that the students are turning into "bitter opponents of British rule." They would have been highly pleased if the students had ignobly acquiesced in the present state of our subjection. It is the same phenomenon all over the Eastern countries. The students in China, Egypt and India are increasingly growing conscious of their obligations to serve their countries by bringing about their freedom. Hence "the grave disclosures", so ingeniously made by Professor Buyers and his tribe and so ably supported by his warm-admirers, Messrs. Madan and Dadachanji, will not make anybody shudder nor make anyone stand aghast at the prospect of the impending catastrophe.

Then, the writers of the rigmarole in the "Times", labour in vain to show that the principles of Communism are running riot in the Youth's movement and that they have secured a flourishing breeding-ground for Bolshevik propaganda. I need not bother myself about the Communists, for they know best to take care of themselves against the indirect attacks upon them. But all the same I should like to state for the enlightenment of the political ignoramuses who have rushed to express their opinions, that the lot of workers in Russia and of the average Russian citizen is infinitely better to-day under the Communist regime than it was under the intolerably heavy yoke of autocratic Romanoff Czars. One feels tempted to recommend to Mr. Madan who boasts of having been "guided" by his life-long highest principles based upon the views of up-to date thinkers and writers of the West (and not of the East—italics mine) which have been constantly studied by him," to read the latest work on Russia from the pen of Mr. W. J. Brown named "Three Months in Russia". I am sure if Mr. Madan were to read this book, his mentality would undergo a thorough change.

We, the members of the Youth's League, have nothing to do with the Communists propaganda, but we are not averse to imbibing anything from whomsoever it may be, that will be conducive to our political and economic amelioration. We have never resorted to underhand methods. Our aims and objects are public property, and we know no secret propaganda or revolutionary activity. The cheap sneers and scorn heaped on us will have no effect in shaking our determination to contribute our humble share towards our national up-lift. The writers of the discreditable letter to The "Times" are sadly mistaken if they believe that the picture of the Bolshevist danger which they have drawn, will prevent the rapid growth of the Youth's movement, into a living, effective and formidable factor in influencing the course of future events in India. The future of the country undoubtedly rests upon the Youths.—Yours, etc.

JOACHIM ALVA.

"INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading the interesting articles which Mr. Joachim Alva writes to the "Chronicle". I admire his youthful enthusiasm and fervour. Youth untouched by experience is always exuberant and garrulous. This, of course, would explain why Mr. Alva is trying to teach his grand-mothers how to suck eggs. He lectures his own and other Indian Christian communities roundly, and would like to reform them from top to bottom, even in the matter of eating and drinking. On the question of dress, of course, he is very scornful, though he, himself, I am told, dresses in European costume; or if he has changed that, it is only quite recently, that he has done it. All this sounds very nice, but about the religion itself? Mr. Alva waxes eloquent over the liberal latitude of the Jesuits of Southern India who generously allow the Christians to retain their Hindu, Brahminical names, dress, and mode of living, but not the beliefs of their forefathers, which they have changed for a Western belief. What inconsistency! Why should they discard a belief so dear to millions of Hindus, which was also that of their own forefathers for a belief professed by the aliens of the West? What about Mr. Alva himself? Such a zealous and ardent Nationalist ought not to remain a minute a Christian. I am sure we shall hear in his next article that he has reverted to the religion of his forefathers and fallen in line with his countrymen—Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, instead of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, ought to be the creed of Mr. Alva if he is consistent with himself. He should have nothing to do with the West, not even eating like the Westerners. Bravo Mr. Alva, only thing do not go too fast lest you may stumble.—Yours etc.

COMMON SENSE.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12

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KITCHENER'S DEATH MYSTERY

AMAZING TALES OF RASPUTIN.

EVIL GENIUS OF RUSSIA.

During the last and most sinister decade of Rasputin's life, no one knew more of his secrets than Aron Simonovitch. Their friendship dated from 1900, when Simonovitch had a small jeweller's shop in Kieff. When he moved to Petersburg a couple of years later, the acquaintance was resumed, and it gradually became more and more intimate, till at the end he was more in Rasputin's confidence and had more influence over him than anyone else.

Nominally he was Rasputin's "Secretary," but this post was only a blind. In reality he remained a jeweller, moneylender and keeper of gaming houses, and his propinquity to the most powerful man in Russia was of great value to him in these callings. He was, however, Rasputin's regular adviser on financial, political and other matters, and the ascendancy he acquired in this way he used for the benefit not only of himself, but also of his fellow Jews, and especially of the poorest and the most oppressed of them.

A DARK FORCE.

At first the Tsarist police did not like Simonovitch's association with Rasputin. By degrees, however, the Chief of the St. Petersburg police satisfied himself that the moneylender's influence over Rasputin was, on the whole, for the good and that he restrained him in his licentiousness. In the end, very cordial relations were established between the police and Simonovitch, who ever revealed to them his intention to secure through Rasputin the position of Minister of Justice for his friend N. A. Dobrovolski.

This plan Simonovitch actually realized, and there can thus be no doubt that at least one Minister of State during the last days of the old regime in Russia was nominated by an obscure Jewish moneylender and keeper of gambling dens. He was, in fact, one of those "dark forces" behind the man behind the throne, of whom so much was heard during the last sittings of the old Duma. On the other hand, the claims put forward by him in his memoirs, just published at Berlin, to have been the source of both the initiative and the decision in all the most important acts of Government during the last month of the reign of Nickolas II, cannot be allowed without very critical scrutiny (says E. H. Wilcox the 'Daily Telegraph's' Berlin correspondent.)

A SIMPLE PILGRIM.

After all that has been established beyond doubt as to the power and performances of Rasputin, it is a little daring to say that anything was impossible in the Russia of Nicholas II, but Simonovitch's statements, nevertheless, sometimes approach very closely the boundary of credulity. Only with such reservations is it possible to repeat what he says on a few salient episodes, of which his versions differ materially from those of other equally credible witnesses.

The cases in question are all among those on which he appeals either to his own personal observations or to the statements of Rasputin. Among the latter is the story of how the "staretz" was discovered by the Montenegrin princesses, the Grand Duchesses Anastasia and Militza. They were in Kieff on a pilgrimage, and were staying at the hostel of the Monastery of St. Michael.

"On morning they noticed in the courtyard of the monastery a simple pilgrim who was choppping wood. In this way he earned money to pay for his keep. It was Rasputin. He had already made pilgrimages to various holy places and monasteries, and was then returning from his second pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Rasputin looked at the ladies sharply, and gave them a polite greeting. They put various questions to him, and in this way a conversation developed. The unknown pilgrim interested the ladies."

On further acquaintance "Rasputin told the ladies he could cure all sorts of diseases, feared neither devil nor magician, could foretell the future, and also could avert impending misfortunes. He talked with such fire and conviction, and his grey, penetrating eyes shone so suggestively, that his hearers were quiet delighted with him. They felt for him a mystical veneration. Easily accessible to every superstition, they believed they had met a worker of miracles such as their hearts had longed for.

MIRACLE-WORKER.

One evening one of them put to Rasputin the direct question whether he could cure a boy who was suffering from haemophilia. Rasputin replied with an assured affirmative. Indeed, he said he was very familiar with the mysterious disease, and he described its symptoms with astonishing precision. The picture he drew corresponded exactly with the illness of the Tsarevitch. Still greater was the impression made by his assertion that he had already cured many persons of this illness. He also named the herbs which he used for the purpose.

The ladies were happy at the apparent opportunity to render the Imperial pair an unforgettable service by curing their son. They told Rasputin about the Tsarevitch's illness, which at that time was quiet unknown to the public, and he offered to cure it. In this way was tied the knot which was only cut by the murder of the miracle-worker and the storms of the second revolution. The rule of Rasputin had begun."

What the author says about the death of Lord Kitchener is certainly debatable. He writes that one day Rasputin returned from Court with the story that a great misfortune had happened, and that the Tsaritsa, overcome with anxiety, was continually weeping and tearing her hair. "It is dreadful what papa has been up to," added Rasputin; "it looks as if he would be the ruin of us all." At first the "staretz" refused further deatails, but eventually he said: "A great misfortune has happened. An English general was on his way to us. He was going to help us and do something to bring the war to a successful end. But his ship has been sunk by the Germans. It is said that we were to blame. German spies in Russia are said to have betrayed that the English general was on his way here."

TSARITSA AND KITCHENER.

The author's narrative continues: "Rasputin told us further that the Tsaritsa feared the suspicion of treachery might fall on her because she was a German. She begged Rasputin to discover by means of his supernatural powers who was responsible for Kitchener's death. 'Thus I learnt for the first time, said Rasputin, 'that we were expecting the English general. My powers do not work with foreigners but I will soon find out who know about Kitchener's departure. The say he was a very clever man.'"

"Three days' later I learnt from Rasputin that he had had a talk with Nicholas II. The Tsar was already somewhat calmer. He told Rasputin that he was informed of Kitchener's departure by a secret telegram. That morning he saw only the Palace Commandant Voyekoff and Admiral Niloff. He lunched with them, and at lunch a good deal was drunk.

"'Ah, I see,' said Rasputin to the Tsar, 'so you were drunk and told your friends about the telegram. Voyekoff then blabbed it to the German spy Androuik -off, and he in his turn informed the Germans'. The Tsar inquired of Voyekoff who confessed that he had actually passed on to Prince Andronikoff the news which he had received from the Tsar."

"LOOKING BACKWARDS."

PEEP INTO BOMBAY'S INTERESTING PAST.

The following article is reproduced from the "Sanj Vartaman" Annual, 1928:—

An esteemed friend of ours from London has kindly sent us an extract from a century-old file of the "London Times," which we have great pleasure in reproducing here in its exact form. We do so for several cogent reasons. Firstly because, we want to preserve in the popular columns of the "Sanj Annual" the record of a highly meritorious action on the part of the past worthies of Bombay, and, secondly, because, it reflects the true picture of the mentality of those who were the true builders of Bombay's name, fame, and greatness. It will be noticed that the quaintness of the language, together with its frankness, is one of the chief attractions of the old document, apart from the fact that the donation was spontaneously given and without the least desire to win popular applause. It will be seen that in spite of these days of much-boomed cosmopolitanism and brotherliness amongst nations, these three great Bombay worthies were the true pioneers of those great virtues, which, even now, in spite of our boasted advancement, we have not been thoroughly able to put into practice. This worthy trio needs no introduction. The first name, "Framjee Cowarjee" we need hardly point out, stands for the honoured and highly-esteemed name of Framji Cowasji Banaji. Not only was he a great Parsi, he was also a great Indian. In Bombay he occupied a most unique position. He was the acknowledged head, guide, friend and philosopher of all the Indian communities. Thousands came to him, from all castes and creeds to settle their quarrels or domestic disputes. Endowed largely with more than his share of good common sense he was a Solomon amongst the Indians. Even Englishmen came to him with their private grievances and every complainant left him pleased and thoroughly satisfied. He was a princely merchant and his dealings were not only cosmopolitan but international. Education, unknown in the sense as we do it now, appealed to this truly great man in a wonderful manner. His spontaneous donation to the London University—then newly-established—is a shining example of one who not only was a helper of all good causes but was able to see farther than the tip of his nose. The second name, "Seejeebhoy Jemsetjee," is none other but the name of the worthy founder of Parsi fame throughout the whole world, to wit, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the first Parsi and Indian Baronet. To write anything about him in these columns is a meaningless task. Suffice it to say, that he made the Parsis what they are, and that he made the Parsi name glorious and well-known in the four corners of the world. To paint the lily and to guill refined gold is as useless a task as to sing the praises of this world-famed Parsi, who at the same time was even a great and a cosmopolitan Indian of international reputation for charity and good deeds, that knew not the distinction between caste, colour or creed amongst God's creatures in any part of the world. The third name, "Moohummud Ulee Rogay," is that of a worthy Mahomedan no less than Mahomed Ali Rogay, who, in the last century was a famous figure in the Bombay society. His association in the performance of a laudable deed with his two Parsi friends, shows the kind of fraternal ties that bound together the different communities then residing in this city, which even then was showing glimpses of its future greatness and brotherly intercommunication, between Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, which is the characteristic feature of this city. That three Indians, of two different communities should contribute their respective mite for the benefit of the "sons of English gentlemen," shows the kind of place that Englishmen of those days occupied in Indians' esteem. Altogether, the "Times'" page from the past is an interesting document, giving us a sort of a bird's eye view of Bombay's interesting past and Bombay's worthies, in a most enchanting and interesting form, that deserves to be preserved in the archives of Bombay's past history.

FROM 'THE TIMES' 1828.

Wednesday, June 25, 1828.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY—Three native merchants at Bombay have taken shares in the London University. In transmitting the order upon their correspondents in London to pay the 300l, the amount of the shares, they say:—"Having been recently favoured with a perusal of the papers relating to the University of London, and having received a particular explanation of the objects which it has in view, we deem it happy that an opportunity is afforded us of contributing our mite toward their promotion. Independently of a desire to give support to such an institution for its intrinsic merits, we have great delight in the prospect of exercising the rights of presentation which our respective shares confer on the sons of English gentlemen, who have engaged our affections in the intercourse of life or business, but on retirement to their native land with a numerous offspring, do not command the funds to afford their sons a liberal education." The letter is signed:—

FRAMJEE COWARJEE, Parsee,
SEEJEEBHOY JEMSETSEE, Parsee,
MOOHUMMUD ULEE, ROGAY.

"I AM JUST PLAIN MR. TUNNEY."

GREAT BOXER FLEES FROM PUBLICITY.

"I am just plain Mr. Tunney now—or, at least, I am trying to be."

Gene Tunney, retired heavy-weight champion of the world, confessed this ambition to a "Daily Express" representative when he landed at Plymouth for a holiday in Europe.

"I have left America because I want a real holiday," he said. "I want to get away from all this publicity, so that I can live my own life in peace and quietness.

"You have no idea how irksome it is to have you every movement recorded, and never to be able to escape from a crowd. Lately I have had about as much privacy as a goldfish.

"I have been spied on through keyholes and followed wherever I have gone. I want to be able to go where I please without attracting attention and to live my own life in my own way. I know I shall never be allowed to escape from it all, but I am going to leave this championship business behind me as much as I can."

He is an agreeable young giant, with a soft, well-modulated voice and diffident manner. It is difficult to imagine him as a professional pugilist.

"I have not the least idea who will be the next champion," he said; "they can fight it out among themselves."

He spoke so vaguely about his holiday plans that it suggested that may be a honeymoon trip, but he would not discuss it.

One thing he resolutely refused to speak about was his forthcoming marriage to Miss Lauder, the heiress. "That," he said, "is my private business," and his voice and his eye discouraged further discussion.

Tunney motored from Plymouth Exeter, where his efforts to avoid publicity met with little success. He then took a train to London.

Crowds raced up to his carriage cheering, and nothing the police of the Great Western Railway could do would keep them back.

"MAKES ME NERVOUS."

Gene Tunney, his shoulders blocking the whole doorway, and his head screening the carriage top, looked out whistled through his teeth, and said "This is what makes me nervous. wish they'd forget it," and he shrank back into the darkness.

"I am going first thing to-morrow to Ireland," said Gene Tunney, for the Games. I guess I will be over there until about Sunday. After that I am going to holiday; idle and deaf and do what pleases me. I shall go to Scotland and the Continent and wherever I fancy.

"I should just love to meet Mr. Benard Shaw—but he may have other ideas about it."

IS IT SPORTING SPIRIT?

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION AT ASANSOL

The football match between Mohan Bagan and Coal-fields fixed to take place on September 9, has been the occasion of a good deal of irritation as the result of an invidious distinction sought to be made in colour lines.

A report states that a shabby distinction is being drawn out as between the Indian and the European spectators for the occasion by the European management. It serves to point out another instance of the much vaunted sporting spirit of the whites. In this connection the action of the Mohan Bagan A. C. will also be watched with interest.

A bar is reported to have been set up restricting Indians from purchasing tickets of the value of more than 2 annas,—the higher class seats being kept open for only Europeans.

Besides this the position of Indian spectators, has been made humiliating by making them enter the field through a narrow gate.

As a result of this a largely attended public meeting was held at Asansol on September 6 under the Chairmanship of Sardar Dost Mahammad and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that owing to invidious distinction between Indians and Europeans regarding admission into the field managed by the European Recreation Club on the occasion of the football game between Mohan Bagan and Coal Fields on the 9th September no Indians should attend the game."—"Forward".

PAIN-KILLING BY SLUMBER.

NEW METHOD IN ANAESTHETICS.

The most recently devised method of rendering people unconscious and insensitive to pain so that operations may be performed on them is likely to bring about a considerable change in the administration of anaesthetics as usually practised.

The new method has several outstanding advantages. To begin with, it entirely obviates the fear and anxiety with which many patients are afflicted before taking the anaesthetic. There is in the new circumstances none of the suffocating feeling that is often associated with the close approximation to the face of an anaesthetic mask or apparatus.

A SLOW INJECTION.

Moreover all the physical disturbances are avoided which may arise from the contemplation of the surroundings of an operating theatre. For it is one of the chief advantages of the new system of anaesthesia that the patient remains in bed and is then rendered unconscious before he is removed for operation. The process by which he is thus rendered unconscious is free from all irritation of his air passages or of his sense of taste or smell.

He is subjected to a slow injection while he lies on his side comfortably in bed. Gradually a drowsiness possesses him. He can hardly bother to answer the doctor's questions.

Within ten minutes of the beginning of the injection the patient is snoring gently and is fast asleep. But it is no ordinary sleep. It is more like the deep unconsciousness of surgical anaesthesia although it is a state not identical with that.

NO SICKNESS.

The most drastic surgical procedures may be carried out on the sleeping person without his feeling the least degree of pain.

Nevertheless the reflex nervous system is still active to some extent and it may in certain cases be necessary to allow the patient to breath a little ether or laughing gas or other anaesthetic.

The amounts of these drugs needed however are so light that their unpleasant after-effects are entirely avoided. When the operation is completed, the patient is taken back to bed, where he continues his injection-induced slumber for two or three hours longer.

He awakens without feelings of sickness, and much of the post-operative pains has already been avoided.

There have hitherto been no injurious results observed following this novel method of anaesthesia. Its conduct, however requires the most minute care and precision.

For the injection used is of great potency and the dosage has to be most carefully calibrated in accordance with the weight and the nervous disposition of the subject.

The solution used is chemically a complicated one, and besides requiring the utmost care in preparation it must be kept under rigid condition of temperature and stillness, and must be stringently tested before use.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

If these precautions are not observed decomposition of the fluid may occur, with the formation of bodies either highly irritating at the site of infliection or positively dangerous to the human body.

For this new agent of anaesthesia the medical profession is indebted to the labors of some German chemists. All the material used up to the present time in England has come from abroad.

It is likely to be of the greatest possible service in dealing with highly nervous individuals who require operations, and for many of those who, because of chest diseases or other causes are unsuitable subjects for the usual methods of anaesthesia.

ARTISTIC THEFT.

The charge of tune-stealing which a Jaffa music-teacher has just brought against the Italian composer, Puccini, has set the old bogy of plagiarism stalking once again, says the "Daily Herald" in Mail week. Whatever the dead master may have done, he can hardly have equalled, in this respect, the record of Handel, whose borrowings from both his predecessors and contemporaries were notorious. Even so, there was much to be said in defence of the author of "The Messiah," for as Lord Balfour, while fully admitting Handel's indebtedness, has ingeniously put it, he "did not cheat the inferior men whose idea he pilfered out of fame: he cheated them into it."

Originality, especially in ideas, is, indeed one of the last things a composer considers People speak of Handel as "the grand old robber," but the same might be said of nearly all the great scorewriters, particularly of that time. The godlike Beethoven is said to have remarked that, if he wrote a Requiem, he would copy several pages from an earlier composer whose work he admired greatly,—and when a friend told Brahms that a certain passage in his work was like one from Mendelssohn, the only thanks he got was the retort "Every fool sees that!"

The charge of plagiarism is in danger of being generally overworked. Certain legal safeguards against unscrupulous filching during an artist's lifetime there must naturally be. But, apart from that, where is the harm in using and developing another man's work or ideas? Without plagiarism, often of a quite blatant kind, we should never have had the plays of Shakespeare. And there are others!

AWAKENING OF EASTEN WOMEN

ASSOCIATION FORMED IN DAMASCUS

There has been formed in Damascus a grand women's association under the name "the Association for Women's Awakening," and its object is to invite woman towards the goal of progress with respect to her circumstances, her capacity and the strengthenment of self-reliance. To the membership of the Association will be admitted every lady of every class known for learning, character, and nationalism. The institution has elected lady Mohy-ud-Min Pasha al-Jazairi, as its President, Mrs. Nazak-al-Abid as its Vice-President, Mrs. Hayat-ul-Moayyad as its treasurer, and Lady Adila Baiham al-Jazairi as its Secretary.

A number of the selected ladies of Damascus attended the first function.—"Al-Moquattam".

INDO-AFGHAN AIR SERVICE

A RUMOUR IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept. 7.

Will there be an Indo-Afghan air service in the near future? A glimmer of hope is afforded by the news that has trickled down to Peshawar to-day to the effect that the Afghan Government has issued instuctions to the Governor of Jalalabad for the preparation of four landing grounds in his province.

Recently it adds, three officers of the Afghan Royal Air Force arrived at Dhakka for the purpose of choosing a site for a landing ground there. This news, if true, would mean that these landing grounds are to be the harbingers of an Afghan air service which will, in the first instance, be established between Kabul and Jalalabad and subsequently extended to Peshawar, provided of course a suitable agreement is reached by then with the Indian Government.

Afghanistan already possesses two important air services which are running without any hitch and have fully justified their existence. The first runs between Kabul and Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan. This is a fifty-fifty Russo-Afghan concern. The second, which is a purely Afghan venture and has been started quite recently, is an air mail and passenger service running between Kabul and Mazarsharif.—"Statesman".

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